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COMMONS REPUDIATE CHURCHILL'S CHARGE

Alexander Smashes Tory Opposition

"Irresponsible" To Allot Blame For Disorders In India To Govt. & Viceroy

LABOUR MOTION CARRIED WITHOUT DIVISION

LONDON, Dec. 13, (Reuter): Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister-designate of Defence, replying to the two-day debate on India in the House of Commons today, warmly repudiated Mr. Winston Churchill's charge that the Labour Government had committed a cardinal error by inviting the Congress Party to nominate members of the Interim Government.

Mr. Alexander added that he was deeply shocked to hear Mr. Churchill say that that action had precipitated a series of massacres over wide regions.

"IRRESPONSIBLE" STATEMENT"

It was difficult, declared Mr. Alexander, to place any other construction on that "irresponsible statement" than that it was Mr. Churchill's intention to place the blame for these fratricidal disorders on the Government and the Viceroy.

Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent, writes that Mr. Churchill, who entered the Chamber some time after the Minister began speaking, challenged Mr. Alexander several times to say whether the Labour Government would consider valid the decisions taken by an Indian Constituent Assembly representative of only one political party.

NO ANSWER TO HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION

Though Mr. Churchill pressed his point, Mr. Alexander emphatically reiterated his refusal to answer what he described as a "hypothetical question."

"DISASTROUS" AT CRUCIAL HOUR

Mr. Alexander also referred to Earl Winterton's statement yesterday that the rupture between the Congress and the Muslim League was final and irrevocable declaring "I think it is nothing but disastrous that a statement of this kind should be made at this crucial hour."

Mr. Alexander expressed the view that if the great Indian communities would take a lesson from the manner in which the Indian Army had conducted itself during the recent communal outbreaks they would quickly make progress in the solution of their problems.

Sir John Anderson, a former Governor of Bengal, who opened the debate today described the Cabinet Mission's plan as "most ingenious" and expressed the hope that despite many discouraging signs it might provide a basis of agreement.

Sir John, however, was critical of the proceedings leading up to the formation of the Interim Government and said that he had no idea that a fundamental change in the constitutional structure would be made.

SIR JOHN'S CRITICISM

Sir John added that to allow representative Indians nominated by political organisations to constitute a responsible instrument on which the Government and Parliament must rely for the discharge of responsibilities which were clearly those of the British Parliament was a blunder of the first order.

Sir John said he did not regard Pakistan in any form as "intrinsically attractive" and said it seemed to him most important that the fundamental unity of India as a constitutional entity should be preserved.

Mr. R. A. Butler, former Under-Secretary for India, expressed pleasure at the "realism" with which Mr. Winston Churchill presented his case yesterday and added: "I have seen people laugh and smile before at the arguments of Mr. Churchill when he predicted a national difficulty and disaster and it is most important to realise that the more elemental and dangerous things become, the more Mr. Churchill's prescience, wisdom and experience are the service of this House and more attention ought to be paid to his words."

CARRIED WITHOUT DIVISION

The motion that the house takes note of the statement on India by the Prime Minister on December 11 and expresses the hope that a settlement of the present difficulties would be forthcoming was agreed to without a division.

Among Indians present was Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. The Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence was present towards the end of the debate.

ANDERSON OPENS DEBATE

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Sir John Anderson, a former Governor of Bengal, re-opened the debate on India for the Opposition today.

Alluding to the Opposition's insistence on the debate, Sir John Anderson said he thought it important that the people of India should feel that Parliament was alert and alive to every development in the changing situation.

"Whatever our regrets, I think we can console ourselves with the thought that stony though the path may have been—our progress may have been attended by hardship and misfortune in various directions—the progresses and advances that have been made towards full self-government in India were in fact inevitable."

BOWING TO INEVITABLE

Events showed that one community democratically organised and ruled could not in fact indefinitely hold in subjection another community ripe for self-government, he said.

"An attempt to do so would, I suggest, involve a challenge to the basis of the community's own authority. That is the broad truth to which I would subscribe."

TRIBUTE TO CABINET MISSION

Sir John considered the Cabinet Mission's plans as "most ingenious" and he would give it full support. He hoped that even now, despite many discouraging signs, it might be found to provide a basis for agreement when necessary details had been further elaborated.

"We must recognise that the plan as presented by the Mission went beyond previous declarations that the future constitution for India must be the work of the Indians alone, but I do not think anyone would wish to reproach the Mission on that account. They had, as things turned out, no alternative."

Sir John Anderson, however, was critical of the proceedings leading up to the formation of the Indian Interim Government. So far he said he had struck no discordant note but here he must join the issue and be sharply critical.

Sir John said: "I was always apprehensive lest the process of Indianisation so far as the Central Government so far as the Central Government the ultimate responsibility of Parliament of India was concerned might be carried further than was consistent with the efficiency of the Governmental machinery within the existing constitutional structure. But I had certainly no idea that a fundamental change in that structure would be made.

Mr. Amery's proposals of June 1945 proposed that the selection of a new Indian Government should be made by the Viceroy on his responsibility from a list of names which would be submitted to him, Sir John said. The constitutional position and status of the Members of the Council, pow-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

Noakhali Inventory

Bengal Govt. Orders Lists Of Houses, Owners Crops, Etc.

NOAKHALI, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Under orders of the Government of Bengal, a detailed list is being prepared by the Presidents of different Union Boards of the District, of all vacant houses, with the names and particulars of the owners thereof, as also of the standing crops on the lands owned by such evacuees, who left their homes out of panic with their family and children for places of safety following the recent happenings in the district and have failed to return home up till now, it is learnt here.

ANTI-SEMETIC FRONT IN BRITAIN

"National Guards" Set Fire To Synagogue

LONDON, Dec. 13, (Reuter): A new organisation in Britain, describing itself as the "National Guard" is believed responsible for setting fire to the Synagogue in the East End of London, early today. One of the holy scrolls was burned.

Later a telephone call was made to a London news agency office by an unknown man who, describing himself as "a representative of the "National Guard", said "a synagogue was destroyed by fire in Lea bridge to the night. This is a warning to the terrorists in Palestine that unless their policy against British troops ceases, the National Guard will meet the terror with greater terror."

The caller declined to give further details and rang off.

Scotland Yard and headquarters of the British Police were informed.

Madras Legislatures Prorogued

MADRAS, Dec. 13, (A.P.I.): H. E. the Governor of Madras has prorogued both the Houses of the Madras Legislature with effect from today. As a result all bills including the Anti-Dowry and Devadasi Bills tabled so far have lapsed.

The next session of the Madras Assembly is likely to be held now from January 20.

FRANCO SPAIN IN DISGRACE

U.N.O. Call To Nations For Withdrawal Of Ambassadors

FULSHING MEADOWS, NEW YORK, Dec. 12. (Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly last night approved the resolution calling for recall of ambassadors and ministers from Spain by 34 votes to 6 with 13 abstentions.

The six countries which voted against the resolution were Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic Equador El Salvador and Peru. Among the 13 abstentions were Canada, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and South Africa.

Twentyfive speakers took part in the debate which preceded the vote.

MENON'S DEMAND

The Indian representative Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who was the last speaker, said that India would have been prepared to support a stronger measure. Non-intervention had resulted in Hitler and Mussolini being able to instal a Fascist regime in Spain.

Mr. Menon added that this would be the first step toward enabling the Spanish people to liberate themselves and join the family of the United Nations. "This is not an issue which concerns only Latin America or Europe but the people of the entire world", he added.

FURTHER MEASURES

Before the main resolution was voted on, the meeting had voted separately on the part of the resolution recommending that, if within a reasonable time, a popular Government is not elected in Spain, the Security Council should consider adequate measures to remedy the situation.

This was passed by 29 votes to 8 with seven abstentions.

Mrs. Kripalani At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, wife of the Congress President, arrived here this evening by air from Delhi. She will proceed to Noakhali on Sunday with a party of women workers for relief and rehabilitation work in Noakhali and Tipperah areas.

Mrs. Kripalani is expected to see Mahatma Gandhi before he starts on his village-to-village walking tour.

Martial Law In Tabriz

Teheran Troops Rout Azerbaijan Democrats

TEHERAN, Dec. 13, (Reuter): Martial Law has been imposed on Tabriz, the capital of the autonomous province of Azerbaijan, and in Mianeh, it was officially announced.

Remnants of the Azerbaijan forces (earlier reported to have been attacked by tribesmen and bombed by Central Government forces) are arriving in Tabriz hourly. It was reliably reported to-day that the Persian Army is unable to continue its march to Tabriz from Mianeh, because all bridges have been blown up by Azerbaijan forces and, at several points, roads have been dynamited.

The army is now trying to reach Tabriz by way of Shahindej in upper Kurdistan, a report said.

SHAHINDEJ SURRENDERS

The town of Shahindej in upper Kurdistan has surrendered to the Persian Army which is now marching towards Tabriz from two directions—Mianeh, ninety miles away, and Shahidej—it was officially stated to-day.

The town of Takab on the Kurdistan-Azerbaijan border has fallen to the western spearhead of Government troops after heavy fighting with 5,000 Fedaies (Azerbaijan forces).

Tabriz itself, the official statement said, is now "entirely in the hands of the population." The Democrats have fled.

Teheran radio announced that the local population are searching for Democrats in hiding.

90,000 CHIANG'S TROOPS KILLED

NANKING, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Yenan (Communist) radio claimed today that the Nationalist (Government) armies had lost 90,000 men during the past five months' fighting. The Communist New Fourth Army has killed and wounded more than 3,000 and captured more than 2,000 Nationalist troops in the Kancheng sector.

"This victory in Kiangsu—Anhwei border region is a vivid proof of the inevitable defeat of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops", the radio said.

A Peiping despatch to-day to the Chinese official Central News Agency said that since the cease fire order of November 11, Communists forces had seized 111 towns from Nationalist garrisons in Shantung and Shansi.

Disarmament Issue Goes To U.N.O. Assembly

Molotov's Amendment On Troop Census Still Proves A Hurdle

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, Dec. 13 (Reuter): The United Nations Political Committee today unanimously approved a resolution on the general reduction of armaments produced by the Sub-Committee yesterday. With the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, representing Russia, the Committee failed to reach an agreement on the resolution dealing with troop census. The position now is that the original British proposal and a new recommendation both sent back to the General Assembly for a debate and decision and question of troop census is almost back where it started.

GREECE IN STATE OF UNDECLARED WAR

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (A.P.A.): M. Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Prime Minister, last night told the United Nations Security Council that Greece was in a state of undeclared war.

This, he declared, "is fomented by a few dealers in ideology who continue to receive assistance from foreign countries for imperialistic ends."

Tsaldaris presented a formal complaint against Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania and accused them of "lending support to the violent guerilla warfare now being waged in Northern Greece." Greece's present martyrdom, he said, must be ended by the United Nations.

The purpose of the warlike activity, Tsaldaris said, aimed at depriving Greece of a region which was Greek to the highest degree and setting up a regime opposed to the wishes of the vast majority of people.

Albania and Bulgaria took their places at the Council table with Greece and Yugoslavia as the discussions began.

Reuter adds:—

The Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington Sava Kossanovitch placed the responsibility for civil war in Greece on the fact that the present regime was contrary to the feelings of the Greek people and existed with the aid of artificial aid from abroad "The situation is even more serious because England, which supports M Tsaldaris and still maintains troops in Greece, must share the responsibility." He proposed an early investigation of the conditions inside Greece.

The Council then adjourned until Monday, at 8 p.m. (G. M. T.).

The Albanian and Bulgarian replies will be delivered during Monday's session.

Before the Greek case was heard the Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Siam be admitted as a member of the United Nations.

Rockfeller Gift To U.N.O.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. (Reuter): Thirteen members of the United Nations Headquarters Sub-Committee have reported that the 8,500,000 dollar site in New York offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller "would be excellent for the construction of vertical type headquarters."

The Sub-Committee inspected the site on New York's "East River" and the Headquarters Committee is expected to vote on the offer at midnight G.M.T to-night.

U. N. HQ. COMMITTEE ACCEPTS GIFT

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, (Reuter): The United Nations Headquarters Committee last night recommended acceptance by the General Assembly of the Rockefeller gift of a site in New York city for the permanent home of the United Nations. The proposal submitted by the United States delegate, Senator Warren Austin, was adopted by 33 votes to 7 with 6 abstentions.

The Egyptian proposal that consideration of the whole question should be postponed to the next session of the General Assembly was defeated by 35 votes to 6 with 5 abstentions.

The site is located in the midtown of New York and is bounded by the East River. It will be given to the United Nations without cost but they would have the expense of demolishing the existing building.

CONGRESS CABINET TO MEET TODAY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13, (API): There was no meeting of the Congress Working Committee yesterday. The Committee will meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

CANADA BANS ENTRY TO BOMBAY M.L.A.

Sequel To Talk With British Vice-Consul Over Self-Govt. In India

DETROIT, Dec. 13, (Reuter): Mr. Maganlal Hirachand Shah, a member of the Bombay Provincial Assembly, told journalists here today that he had been refused admission to Canada.

The cause of the refusal he alleged was an argument over Indian self-government he had with a man who, he understood, was the British Vice-Consul here.

Mr. Shah who came here to study methods in Detroit automobile plants, said that in reply to a remark of the man, who said he was the British Vice-Consul but whose name he did not know, he replied, "you can put any man in a jail at a moment's notice and still say that India has self-government. It is a mockery of the word."

The incident occurred on November 12, said Mr. Shah, and a few weeks later when he tried to enter Canada, immigration officials stopped him and showed him an official order sending him back to the United States. Mr. Shah said he was regarding the refusal to permit his entry into Canada as a result of the November discussion.

He added that he had appealed to Ottawa and also informed the Bombay Legislature

INDO-CEYLON RELATIONS

COLOMBO, (UP.A): Mr. M. S. Aney, Indian Government Representative in Ceylon in a press interview, said that the Indian Government was prepared, at any moment, to resume the Indo-Ceylon talks.

"I feel that it is necessary that there should be no delay in settling outstanding questions," said Mr. Aney.

He said that Ceylon is a small country. They had been friends throughout history. Their ties of friendship were growing and they should continue them

LATEST ABOUT STALIN

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (A. P. A.): Generalissimo Stalin will return to Moscow shortly from his vacation, an informed source told an Associated Press correspondent here yesterday.

The Russian leader was considerably rested and in good health. There was no basis for the reports that Stalin is ill or unwell, the source reiterated

Atom Bombs For Britain

LONDON, Dec. 13, (U.P.A.): The "News Chronicle" said today that Britain, in the event of a new war, would receive atomic weapons from the United States as a result of the Anglo-American military talks.

Cummings said that official denials that there was no written Anglo-American military pact were true but he agreed with the "rebel" Labourites that an understanding just as binding exists.

INDONESIAN STATE COUNCIL MEETS

BATAVIA, Dec. 13, (Reuter): The Republican State Council met at Jogjakarta yesterday to discuss the Indonesian-Dutch draft agreement, Antara, the Indonesian news agency reported today.

All members were present except the Muslim Party President Dr. Soekiman.

The Republican Cabinet member Soesanto who took part in the negotiations with the Dutch Commission-General explained the draft agreement, Antara added.

TAILOR'S SHOP AS GUN-RUNNERS' "H.Q."

Bombay C.I.D. Unearth Revolvers And Ammunition At Vile Parle

Close on the heels of the capture of a three-man terrorist gang a few days back, the Bombay C.I.D. today, by a sudden swoop on an innocuous-looking tailoring establishment at Vile Parle unearthed what is believed to be a flourishing centre for the purchase and distribution of service revolvers, ammunition rounds and other forbidden military articles.

The raid, which took place after intensive investigations for a fortnight, netted six persons one of whom is alleged to be connected with the gun-running group apprehended near Evans Fraser and Co., early this week. Two service revolvers, several rounds of ammunition and woollen materials all of which are stated to be military property stolen and handed over to the tailoring shop by military personnel, were recovered by the police from the Vile Parle "H.Q." and from the Worli residence of a stooge of the sartorial boss.

Police got the clue as to the existence of the illegal gang a fortnight ago when news was brought to Sub-Inspector Miranda that certain boys in a tailor's shop in Vile Parle were overheard referring to their proprietor as a side-dealer in arms and ammunition. Conversation with them revealed that the "boss," as he was called, used to boast to his lieutenants that he had no reason to be afraid, however disturbed the conditions in the city might be since he was fully armed. He is also reported to have shown one or two of his men a sample of his illegal possessions.

The Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. commissioned Sub-Inspector Miranda to conduct investigations into the matter. Under the supervision of Mr. N. M. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police and with the collaboration of Inspector of S. R. Neale, Sub-Inspector Miranda kept the shop under a 24-hour surveillance during which they found that many military personnel were calling on the "boss".

The first 'break' in the case came when a 'Bhaya' customer of the tailor was shadowed after he emerged one day from the "H.Q." He was carrying a bundle which confirmed police suspicions as to the nature of the mysterious transactions. On Friday afternoon, when the servants in the shop were going about their business, a posse of C.I.D. sleuths swooped on the establishment and took by complete surprise the proprietor and some of his accomplices and agents who were engaged in "behind-the-screen" deliberations. A service revolver and rounds of ammunition were seized.

At the same time the police raided the house of the "Bhaya" customer in Worli and captured another service revolver and further ammunition rounds. In both the centres, woollen material belonging to the military, were also found, it is said.

The names of the arrested persons are: Balkuwar Bholansingh, Shivaram Kandappa Saliam, Chako Thomas, Balakrishna Hanumantaro, Shankar Mahadeo Rampure and Mahadeo Balwant Bandekar.

Among these persons one is said to be a resident of the Police Court Lane near Evans Fraser and Co. It is suspected that he may be connected with the three members of the alleged terrorist organisation who were recently arrested at Police Court Lane.

ABSOLUTE MAJORITY FOR LEAGUE IN SIND

KARACHI, Dec. 13, (API): The results of 58 of the 60 constituencies were completed today.

The party position is as follows:—

Muslim League	34
Congress	19
Europeans	3
Nationalist Muslims	2

The other two results will be announced later

LEAGUE LOSES ONE SEAT

In the results so far received the Muslim League has lost one seat in the Jacobabad Central Muhammadan constituency. Sardar Khan Khoso (Muslim Jamait) a strong supporter of Mr. G. M. Syed defeated the Muslim League candidate Sohrab Khan Sarkhi by a narrow majority of fifteen votes.

Sardar Khan Khoso (Muslim Jamait) 4,554, Sohrab Han Sarkh (Muslim League) 4,539.

Sukkur South-Eastern Muhammadan: The Education Minister Pirzada Abdul Sattar (League) secured 13,405 votes and defeated Pir Ahmed Shah (Muslim Jamait) who got 200 votes and forfeited his deposit.

SUKKUR EASTERN: Aliguhar Han (League) got 7,134 votes and defeated Hussain Ali Shah (Muslim Jamait), who polled 741 votes.

SUKKUR SOUTH - WESTERN: Agha Badrudin (League) polled 17,500 votes and defeated Habibullah Khan (Independent) who got 119 votes and lost his deposit.

ALLABUX'S SON ELECTED

SUKKUR WESTERN: Rahim Bux Allabux Soomro, son of the late Mr. Allahbux, was declared elected to the Assembly his opponent having already withdrawn from the contest.

Mob Attacks Police Outpost

MADRAS, Dec. 13 (A.P.I.): A Sub-Inspector of Police and five constables were injured by stones when a mob attacked the police outpost in village Irukkor near Cannanore, Malabar District, yesterday demanding the release of seven persons, who were arrested in a raid on a Communist training camp in the neighbourhood, according to a message published in a local paper.

The crowd was eventually dispersed by a lathi charge in which some persons were injured. Four arrests were made.

The Joint Magistrate has prohibited for a month processions, meeting and assembly of more than five persons in ten villages under the Irrukkoor police outpost.

STOP PRESS

ATTACK ON TUDEH PREMISES

TEHERAN, Dec. 13 (Reuter): About 2,000 people attacked the Tudeh Party (left-wing) premises in Teheran and wrecked the building.

Crowds paraded the streets, shouting "Long live Azerbaijan and our Shah."

TEHERAN TROOPS ENTER TABRIZ

TEHERAN, Dec. 13, (Reuter): Persian Imperial forces entered Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, at 2-30 (Local Time) this afternoon, it was announced officially tonight.

FR. TROOPS FOR INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Sixteen hundred members of the Freneh Foreign Legion left Marseilles today aboard the liner "Pasteur" for Saigon in French Indo-China, it was officially announced. The Legionaires had arrived from Oran yesterday

JINNAH'S BROADCAST TO AMERICA

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuter): The sooner Britain declared its intention of giving effect to Pakistan the greater the hope of avoiding a terrific disaster, declared Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, in a broadcast to the United States from London tonight, through the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company.

TOTTENHAM DEAD

PUDUKOTTAH, Dec. 13 (API): Sir Alexander Tottenham, Dewan of Pudukottah, died here to-day, following a brief illness.

Sir Alexander was aged 73.

MRS. PANDIT LEAVES FOR INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit left Hurn by a BOAC aircraft for India this afternoon.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Previous Closing	31.61
Today's Opening	31.70
Difference	+9
Today's Closing	31.62
Difference	+21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 39-7/8. General Motor dol. 52-7/8. United States Steel Common dol 71-3/4. United States Steel Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

On page 2 of today's issue is a list of names of Officers of the Indian Army who were Prisoners of War in the hands of the Japanese and are now known to be safe in Allied hands. Further lists will be published from time to time.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAZBAI, widow of Ruttonsha R. Dadachanji, RUSTAM RUTTONSHA DADACHANJI and FRENY RUTTONSHA DADACHANJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from encumbrances. All persons having any claim whatsoever against or to the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land at New Bhatwady in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 687 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 21 of Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and bearing New Survey No. 7907 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/1580 (Girgaum Division) and Municipal D Ward No. 1379/1381, Street Nos. 14-16-18-20-22 and bounded, on the East by Bhatwady Road, on the South partly by Plot No. 95, leased to Kissondas Damodardas and another and partly by Plot No. 22 leased to Atmaram Pranjiwandas but now in the occupation of Chhaganlal Jagjivandas and Hiralal Jagjivandas, on the West by land of the said Board laid out as a service passage and on the North by Plot No. 20 leased to the representatives of Jagjiwandas Pranjivandas Gordhan, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing Survey No. 7907.

Dated this 14th day of Dec. 1946.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(1036)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PRAVINCHANDRA MAGANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property of any nature whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chamber, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that perpetual Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mirza Street, (also known as Mirza Oil Maker Street) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 112 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 1933 and Cadastral Survey No. 1285 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bounded, on the East by the property formerly of Lukmanji Ebrahimji and now of Abdeally Esoofally Mamaji and another, on the West by the property formerly of Kaderbhai Ebrahimji and now of the Vendor, on the North by Mirza Street or Mirza Oil Maker Street and on the South by the property formerly of Narottamdas Hirabhai and now of Hirabai, widow of Dhunji Mulji, and the buildings thereon bear Municipal 6 (c) Ward No. 619, Old Street Nos. 51-53 and New Street Nos. 45-47, Mirza Street.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1946.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1027

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY SATURDAY, 14th December, 1946, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the Intestate and Unclaimed properties such as:—

Jewellery, Old and New Clothes, Utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale. Purchasers will have to pay the sale-tax.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MOUJE KOLHE-KALIAN, 10 MINUTES WALK FROM SANTA CRUZ STATION.

Under instructions from M/s. Ambubhai & Devanji, Attorneys for Seth Nandramdas Tikamdas & Seth Nandramdas Harbhagwandas, the 2nd Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bhomaji Shivaji and Dattatraya Bhomaji, the mortgagors and pursuant to the Power of sale contained in the 2nd Mortgage dated 25th January, 1946, M/s. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1947 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on site:

Pieces of land, with building, chawls and stables other structures, situate at Mouje Kolhe-Kalian also called Kalina, bearing Survey No. 354 etc., Old Pot Nos. 21-25 etc., admeasuring about 4 acres 27 gunthas, assessment Rs. 13-1-5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to M/s. Ambubhai & Dewanji, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Sydney Pitch Responds To Australia's Spin Bowlers

Washbrook, Compton And Hammond Dismissed Cheaply In Second Test: McCool And Johnson Deadly

ENGLAND (1st Innings) For 8 wkts. 219

(By Norman Preston, "Reuter's" Special Correspondent)

SYDNEY, December 13. (Reuter): Walter Hammond was "lucky" to win the toss for England this time, but those who visualised a mammoth score from Hutton and Compton were disappointed, for the close of play came with England only 219 runs for the loss of eight wickets.

A crowd of over 40,000 paid more than 6,000 pounds (Australian) to see today's play in which Australia's bowlers established mastery from the second over of the day when Freer clean bowled Washbrook with only ten runs on board.

Then Hutton and Edrich put on 78 for the second wicket, which was the biggest stand of the day, but after Hutton left with 39 only Edrich, who was topscorer with 71, and Ikin (batting) 52 put up any notable resistance. These three were the only batsmen who showed ability to play Australia's spin bowlers, but if the pitch remains in the same condition for tomorrow it will be interesting to see how Australia's batsmen perform on it against the spin bowling of England, especially of Smith.

Washbrook, Compton and Hammond—established batsmen—could muster only seven runs between them, and the failure of these three put Australia right on top.

A surprising feature of the day's cricket was the way the pitch responded to spin. Keith Johnson, a member of the Australian Board of Control who managed the Australian Services in England in 1945, said that he had never seen the Sydney wicket on a glorious summer's day give so much help to bowlers in the opening stages of a match.

The pitch was reminiscent of Leeds in 1938 when no innings reached 250 in which case there may be plenty of excitement. Already there has been interesting cricket which was enjoyed more than if the batsmen had been pounding under heartbreaking conditions.

Australia's heroes were right-arm slow spinners Johnson, who specialised in off-breaks, and McCool, who served up a dangerous mixture of leg-breaks and occasional googlies. Johnson achieved a remarkable performance with 25 overs 11 maidens for four wickets costing less than eight runs apiece.

SCORE BOARD

ENGLAND (FIRST INNINGS)

Hutton c Tallon b Johnson	39
Washbrook b Freer	1
Edrich lbw McCool	71
Compton c Tallon b McCool ..	5
Hammond c Tallon b McCool ..	1
Ikin batting	52
Yardley c Tallon b Johnson	25
Smith lbw Johnson	4
Evans b Johnson	5
Bedser (batting)	1
Extras (byes 4, legbyes 11)	15
Total for eight wts. at close ..	219

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 10; 2 for 88; 3 for 97; 4 for 99; 5 for 148; 6 for 187; 7 for 197; 8 for 205.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Miller	9	2	24	0
Freer	7	1	25	1
Toshack	7	2	6	0
Tribe	19	3	62	0
Johnson	25	11	31	4
McCool	19	2	56	3

Punjab Secures Championship

Results Of Inter-Provincial Badminton Finals

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.): The Punjab beat Bombay by three matches to one in the mixed doubles final of the Inter-Provincial Badminton Championships to-day.

Thrilling Badminton was witnessed to-night when some very keenly contested matches were fought in the higher rounds in the All-India Badminton Championships. The Inter-Provincial Championship was won once again by the Punjab and although Bombay had advantage of ladies events, Prakash and partner Mrs. Lewis beat Bombay's best pair, Miss Wagle and Shirke in two straight games

The results of the Inter-Provincial finals are:—Prakashnath and Mrs. Lewis (Punjab) beat Shirke and Miss Wagle (Bombay) 15—10, 15—6.

MEN'S SINGLES QUARTER FINALS:—Prakashnath (Punjab) beat Amrita (Delhi) 15—9, 15—12; Davindramohan (Punjab) beat S. L. Jaini (Delhi) 15—1, 15—6; Lewis (Punjab) beat B. D. Shroff (Bombay) 18—16, 15—12; Chiranjiva (Delhi) beat Guprasad (Punjab) 8—15, 18—13, 15—9.

JUNIORS' SINGLES SEMI-FINALS:— H. Guha (Bengal) beat M. K. Bhopardikar (Bombay) 5—15, 15—2, 18—17; S. Mehrotra (U. P.) beat R. C. Shah (C. P.) 15—1, 15—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS:—A. V. Ullal and B. V. Ullal beat V. A. Madgavkar and Promadnath 15—4, 18—16.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS:—Miss Sunder Deodhar and Miss Suman Deodhar beat Mrs. Lewis and Cardile 15—6, 15—5.

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY at 10-30 A.M. Property of M. Phillips, Esqr., and others, at Chowpatty Sea face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete household and office furniture, Godrej and Milners safe, steel almirah, Singer machine, Rem. standard and Corona port type writer, dining, writing and dressing table, chairs, side board, show case, Chesterfield, almirah, bed, gramophone, glassware, etc. (Extra Sales Tax) T. 40213 EASTERN AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from The Regional Disposal Commissioner Southern Circle Bombay, the undersigned will offer for Sale by public auction, the following stores at Salvage Sub Depot Nasik Road on Thursday 19th December 1946 at 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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FESTIVAL MATCH COMMENCES TO-DAY AT THE STADIUM

Vijay Merchant & Prof. Deodhar To Lead Representative Elevens

BY J. C. MAITRA

The Festival Match arranged by the Board of Control for Cricket in India between the India in England XI and the Rest of India XI will commence at the Brabourne Stadium this morning. The rival teams will be as follows:—

ENGLAND IN INDIA XI

V. M. Merchant (Captain)
D. D. Hindlekar
Mushtaq Ali
C. S. Nayudu
V. S. Hazare
V. Mankad
S. W. Sohoni
S. G. Shinde
R. S. Modi
C. T. Sarwate
Gul Mahomed

REST OF INDIA XI

Prof. D. B. Deodhar (Captain)
D. S. Doctor (Maharashtra)
D. G. Phadkar (Bombay)
Narottam (Sind)
M. R. Rege (Mahashtra)
Gulam Ahmed (Hyderabad)
H. R. Adhikari (Baroda)
K. M. Rangnekar (Bombay)
U. M. Merchant (Bombay)
K. C. Ibrahim (Bombay)
Sarfaraz (N. I. C. A.)

Amarnath and 'Shute' Banerjee will not be able to play in this match, the former on account of an injured finger and the latter owing to his inability to get the necessary leave. Still Vijay Merchant will have a formidable army under his command to rout the opposing combination. But after their heavy defeat at Delhi we cannot be too optimistic about their triumphal march to the destined goal.

Prof. Deodhar has a useful band of fighters under him too. As they have been specially called to prove their worth against their redoubtable antagonists, they will undoubtedly go all out to lower the colours on the Test giants. Many people feel that if they had the assistance of Amir Elahi, the famous slow bowler, they would have given the England tourists a good run for their money. Evidently he is still in the 'blacklist' of the Board of Control. Nevertheless I am confident Deodhar will use all his guile and strategy to outwit Merchant and his men.

As the performances of the players in this match will have a large bearing on the selection of the team which will be sent to Australia next year. I have every hope that the engagement will be an interesting one. So the cricket fans of Bombay should roll in their thousands to the Stadium today to give an enthusiastic support to the show. Incidentally they should express their sense of appreciation of the players who rendered valuable services to our country in England recently.

Bombay has had very little of cricket of late. The festival which was arranged by the Pentangular Committee was a flop. So it passed almost unnoticed. But the engagement now in view is of a different category. Therefore it deserves our wholehearted support. Fortunately the clerk of the weather has started smiling already.

MUSTAQ ALI NOT TO PLAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 13, (A.P.I.): Mustaq Ali will not be able to take part in the festival cricket match to be held in Bombay tomorrow owing to illness, according to the Honorary Treasurer, Board for Cricket Control in India. His place will be taken by R. B. Nimbalkar.

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Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Legal Member,
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INDIAN ARMY

RECOVERED PRISONERS OF WAR

NAMES

The Government of India is pleased to announce that the following Indian Army Officers have been recovered from enemy hands. The Next of Kin have been informed in all cases. This should be read in conjunction with the previous lists published. Further lists follow.

OFFICERS

14th Punjab Regiment
.. Lieut. Dara A.I.S.

Royal Garhwal Rifles
.. 2/Lt. Negi B. S.
IEC/111 Capt. Negi C. S.

Kumaon Regiment
IC. 171 Lieut. Gulzara Singh.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Jat Regiment
9358-IO Sub. Safi Ullah.

16th Punjab Regiment
9210-IO Jem. Bashambar Dass.
5968-IO Sub. Dhajja Singh.
1140-IO Sub. Harnam Singh I.
14934-IO Jem. Kharak Singh.
17092-IO Jem. Santa Singh.

Dogra Regiment
15855-IO Jem. Bhag Singh.

Royal Garhwal Rifles
59068- Jem. Gajendra S. Pundir

1 Gurkha Rifles
6660-IO Jem. Dilmansing Thapa.

Bahawalpur Infantry
2241-IO Sub. Ali Haider Khan.
2227-IO Jem. Mohd. Amin Khan.

Mysore Infantry
S. F. 6083 Jem. Mirza Inyat Ali.
6066 I.O. Sub. Sheikh Mahamood

Kapurthala Infantry
1737-IO Jem. Gurbakhsh Singh.
1714-IO Sub. Maj. Ujagar Singh.

R. I. A. S. C.
TY/144 PA/Sub. Atma Singh.
TY/81 Sub. Dharam Chand Bhandari
.. PA Sub. Gulzar Singh.
12460/IO PA/Sub. Lal Din.

I. A. M. C.
MG-79 Sub. Sheikh Assaudullah

I. G. S. C.
GSF-103 Sub. Maj. Kanaya Singh.

Issued by P. S. Casualties, Adjutant General's Branch, General Headquarters, India, Delhi. AC 189

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(2) Scholarships and free Medicine Chests are offered to every deserving candidate male or female who enrols earlier in this Session. The Medicine Chest will be helpful in Practical Study.
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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 6, 2003.
Muslim: Moharram 19, 1366.
Parsi: Tir 12, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-3 a.m. Sunset: 6-4 p.m.
Highride: 04-06, 16-18.
Lowtide: 10-42, 22-04.

Today's Engagements

LAXMI TUTORIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: Annual gathering at 3-30 p.m., at J. R. Vanmali Hall, Dadar, today (Saturday), Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty presiding.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Annual meeting today (Saturday), at 4 p.m., in League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SUBORDINATE STAFF UNION: Special meeting today (Saturday), at 4 p.m., at Municipal Sports Club, to review situation that has developed since Nov. 30.

BOMBAY PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSN.: Dr. Kurulkar will speak on 'Psychological Basis of Hindu Mythology' at Wilson College, at 5-30 p.m., today (Saturday).

YOUTH'S PARLIAMENT: Debate on "Under Socialism Individual Freedom is in Peril", in Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, today (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Mr. V. B. Karnik will speak on "The Constituent Assembly", today, at 5-30 p.m., in Blavatsky Lodge. Prof. G. R. Dalvi will preside.

INTER-SCHOOL ELOCUTION COMPETITION: At Ram Mohan English School, Charni Road, at 3-30 p.m., today (Saturday).

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD: Gathering to celebrate completion of short-term course of physical training of primary school teachers at N. M. Petit School compound, opposite Bandra Municipal Office, Waterfield Road, today (Saturday), at 4 p.m. Mr. Yusuf S. Peerbhoy, President, Bandra Municipality, will preside.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.: Annual meeting today (Saturday), at 4-0 p.m., at Registered office at Tambakanta.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: The 94th Birthday anniversary of Sri Saradamani Devi, the Holy Mother, will be celebrated today (Saturday), at Sri Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, at 4 p.m. Lady Masani will preside. Miss Jyotsna Mehta, Mrs. Tarangini Chotia, Mrs. Vimalabai Deodhar and Mrs. Reva Chatterji will address the Ladies' gathering.

"A" WARD CENTRAL PEACE COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Committee today, at 5 p.m., at the "A" Ward Dt. Congress Office.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION (Red Flag): Meeting of Managing Committee tomorrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Head Office (Parel).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect telegrams are accepted for Guagua and Magdalena-Luzon in Luzon Island at the rates applicable to "other offices in Luzon, etc." and Victoria in Negros Island at the rate applicable to "other offices" in the Philippine Islands".

G. D. Vartak To Open Local Bodies' Conference

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, will inaugurate the Konkan Divisional Conference of Local Bodies at Thana, at 4 p.m., on Sunday. He will return to the City the same evening.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman of New India Assurance Co. Ltd., who has been associated with the Company as Director and Chairman since 1929 retired from the Board for reasons of age and health. In his place Mr. A. D. Shroff, has been appointed Chairman.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Governor of Bombay granted interviews to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. J. R. Dwivedi and Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer.

Lady Lockhart, Mr. M. Galsford, A.D.C., and Lt.-General R. A. Savory arrived at Government House.

His Excellency administered the oaths of office as Sheriff of Bombay to Mrs. Mithan Lam at Government House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lam had tea at Government House.

TEACHERS' STAY-IN-STRIKE.

The Secretary, Ondian Education Society's Assistant Teachers' Union, writes:

A stay-in-strike was observedd by the members of the Indian Education Society's Assistant Teachers' Union to express its protest against the attitude of the Society in refusing to open negotiations with the Union. The strike was observed on 10th and 11th instant. The students also held meetings and demonstrations in the school compound.

CHARITY DANCE AND SOCIAL

The Progressive Group Charity Dance and Social, announced some time ago, will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday, the 16th December from 6 to 9 p.m.

The programme will include. besides ball-room dancing, dance items by Miss Naik and Miss Kamilini, songs by the well-known film star Geeta Roy and a couple of cello solos by George Lester.

The social is in aid of Dr. Fali Moos Memorial Fund, Bacha Memorial Fund and Harijan literacy drive. A few more tickets are left (Rs. 3 for members and Rs. 5 for guests) and can be had at the Taj.

TODAY ON RADIO

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Song of Week 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 N. R. Bhattacharya (Surbahar) 8-45 Y. W. Ranade 9-0 Roshanara Begam.

12-0 p.m. Shaniwarchya Gappa 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Stage Hits 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 S. B. Shastri 4-50 Kritanek Namaskar 5-0 N. R. Bhattacharya 5-15 Bahuroopi 5-45 Topic of Day 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Shikari 6-30 Mukta Vaidya 6-45 Y. W. Ranade 7-0 R. N Paradkar 7-15 N. R Bhattacharya (Surbahar) 7-30 Roshanara Begam 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Viwahar Sanskar Ani Chalu Nyayadan 8-45 For the Universities 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 R. N Paradkar 10-15 Roshanara Begam.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL SUNDAY MORNING: Weather will be generally dry.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Weather will continue to be dry.

Mrs. Rukmini Devi, the famous dancer, who returned from Europe on Thursday after four months' tour. She was given a public reception at Blavatsky Lodge.

1ST AND 2ND M. B. B. S. EXAM RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the first examination for the degrees of M.B., B.S.:—

PASS NUMBERS: 2 3 4 5 6 9 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 25 26 27 29 30 31 35 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 56 58 59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 69 70 71 73 74 75 76 77 83 85 86 90 81 92 94 95 96 97 99 100 101 104 106 107 108 109 111 112 113 114 118 121 124 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140, 141 142 143 149 150.

Result of candidate No. 8 is reserved.

The following candidates have passed the second examination for the degree of M.B., B.S.:—

PASS NUMBERS:—1 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 87 90 91 94 95 96 97 98 100 102 103 104 105 106.

Result of candidate No. 2 is reserved.

SAROJINI NAIDU'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 12, (A.P.I.): A souvenir literary volume to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is being compiled for publication. Contributions are also expected from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and other Indian leaders.

It is understood that Sir S. Radhakrishnan has consented to be a member of the committee of advisers which includes Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Kazi Abdul Ghaffar, Mr. Ramgopal Sanghi, Mrs. P. Gupta.

Besides articles on Mrs. Naidu's life and activities, the volume will contain selections from her published and unpublished poems and contributions by eminent writers from India and abroad.

Subbaiah Recognised As French National

BOMBAY, Dec. 13. (U.P.I.): It is now learnt that the Government of French India has recognised Mr. V. Subbaiah, President of the French India Labour Federation, as a French national. He is now contesting as a candidate to the French India Representative Assembly from the Pondicherry Constituency.

It may be recalled that two years back Mr. Subbaiah was declared by the former Governor of French India as British subject and he was expelled from French India as an 'undesirable foreigner.'

Selections For To-day's Races

Gipsy Gem Fancied In Chief Event: Ta'an Walid And Najaiman Sami Possess Excellent Chances

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Royston Plate, the chief event, has the largest number of acceptors in the card for the opening day's meet. This event appears to have an open aspect with chances for Valetta, Byculla, Jo Hukum, Little Caesar and Gipsy Gem. My fancy here is the last named Indian-bred filly, young Khalil astride her.

Ta'an Walid and Najaiman Sami possess excellent chances in their respective divisions of the Mohemmerah Plate.

SELECTIONS

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE: 1 Ta'an Walid, 2 Mars, 3 Al Shanfara.

2ND RACE: 1 Comet, 2 Lady Wavell, 3 Jesting Pilate.

3RD RACE: 1 President, 2 Ginger Lady, 3 Jesting Maid.

4TH RACE: 1 Najaiman Sami, 2 King Solomon, 3 New Jack.

5TH RACE: 1 Amir Elahi, 2 Billy Boy, 3 Suraj.

6TH RACE: 1 Gipsy Gem, 2 Valetta, 3 Byculla.

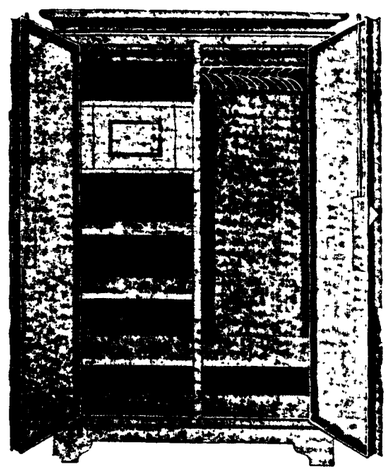
7TH RACE: 1 Bucephalus, 2 Sherdil, 3 King's Parade.

8TH RACE: 1 Golden Future, 2 Zedai, 3 Nawabkhan.

DARK FLUKES: Mosaki Pasha and Whispering.

Champion Sprinter Found Dead

PATIALA, Dec. 13. (A.P.I.): Naik Sadhu Singh, the record holder of All-India Olympic games in three miles race was found dead on the Mall at Patiala yesterday morning. Naik Sadhu Singh was selected to represent India at the Olympic games to be held in England. The cause of his death is not yet known.



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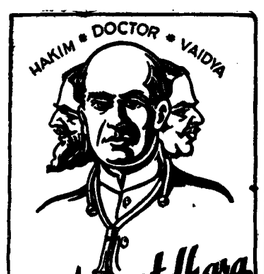

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Cripps Challenges Churchill

Scene In Commons During Debate On India

LONDON, December 12 (Reuter).

"The British Government owed special protection to the Muslims numbering 90,000,000, who comprised the majority of the fighting elements of India and the untouchables of anything from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000. They had been outwitted and outmanoeuvred on this question. The pretence was put forward that they were a small part of the vast Hindu community not entitled to be considered as a minority community in Indian life", said Mr. Winston Churchill continuing his speech in the House of Commons.

"I must ask the Prime Minister to state the Government's view and intentions on this particular point. Are untouchables to be considered as an entity by themselves entitled to consideration given to entities, or are they merely to be used to swell the numerical size of those whom they regard as their oppresssors?"

Turning to the character of the Constituent Assembly which, he said, was apparently to proceed to make a republic for India and engage upon it at once, Mr. Churchill said, "They are dealing with the fortunes of All-Indians and a large part of the populations is not even to be represented".

Mr. William Cove (Labour) interjected: Is Mr. Churchill in favour of extending the franchise?

CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF MINORITIES.

Mr. Churchill: Yes? certainly. Mr. Cove laughs. I have always been in favour of extending the franchise. I believe in the will of the people. But I do not believe in perversion of the will of the people—actively organised and engineered minorities who, having seized upon power by force or fraud or chicane, go forward and use that power in the name of vast masses with whom they have long lost all effective connection.

Mr. Churchill continued: "A decision is to be taken as a result of which British connection with India will come to an end. I am not at all admitting that the decision represents the wish of the people of India. Nor do I admit that the authorities who are going to utter this expression can claim democratic title which in modern days attaches to those who speak for large majorities of universal suffrage electorates.

MISSION'S PLAN.

"But the Cabinet Mission's proposal of May for setting up of the Constituent Assembly was essentially a proposal that the main political parties of India should meet and through their representatives endeavour to work out the proposed constitution."

Mr. Churchill asked if the British Government considered that the meetings now taking place in New Delhi, which the Muslim League were not so far attending at all, were in any sense meetings of a valid Constituent Assembly. The fact that Muslims were refusing to attend remained a fact, whoever was to blame for it and a meeting of one side without the other was not a conference.

"Indeed the text of the proposals of the Government and of Sir Stafford Cripps whose ability had been devoted with such disastrous effects to furthering of the whole of this policy..... (asterisks)".

Mr. Churchill was interrupted with loud Government cries of "shame" and one voice called out "dirty".

In an atmosphere of rapidly increasing excitement, Mr. Churchill said, "I remember when Sir Stafford Cripps went out as representative of the Government of which I was the head and however we had to pull him up because.... (astrerisks).

Mr. Churchill halted amidst the interrupting and then said, "I do not want to say anything"—he was interrupted again by loud Government cries of "shocking".

CRIPPS UNDAUNTED

Sir Staffford Cripps, red in the face, rose from his seat on the Government front bench in the midst of the noise and said, "If Mr. Churchill intends to disclose what passed between me and the Cabinet on that occasion I hope he will disclose it all (loud Government cheers).

Mr. Churchill replied, "Sir Stafford Cripps is quite right in what he says and I shall not pursue the point (laughter). What is all this laughter? No one impugns the conscientious integrity and virtue of Sir Stafford Cripps, but I must say that in the Cabinet Mission, of which we have results published which have taken place under the present Government, his influence has. I have every reason to believe, been used for altogether undue emphasis being placed on advantages being given to Hindus (cries of "no").

INTERRUPTED AGAIN.

"At any rate, Sir Stafford Cripps can defend himself and no one more than he has taken responsibility in this matter because neither of his colleagues could compare in that acuteness and energy of mind with which he devotes himself to so many topics injurious to the strength and welfare of the state (further interruption).

"To return to the validity of the present Constituent Assembly, on which I trust we shall have a statement the document of May arranged that if the President of the Assembly should decide that a matter raised is not a major communal issue, the party which objects and maintains it is a major communal issue may claim that the matter is referred for the opinion of the Federal Court.

"How is it possible that this procedure should work if the party that objects is not there? Therefore, the meeting at Delhi is not the proposed Constituent Assembly which they put forward.

HOMELY ANALOGY

"Take a more homely analogy; if a bride or a bridegroom fails to turn up in the church the result is not what is called a unilateral wedding (laughter). The absolute essence is that both the parties should be there."

In a sentence that was only partly heard in the press gallery Mr. Churchill said, "We hope that this may still be the case."

Mr. Churchill continuing said: "It is still pertinent to inquire if His Majesty's Government consider that their proposed conference of the Constituent Assembly has begun."

He added, "I feel bound to end on a positive conclusion although I will express it rather in terms of negation" (Government laughter).

"In all this confusion, uncertainty and gathering storm which those who have studied the Indian problem for long years might well have foreseen, there appear at the present time three choices—three proverbial choices—before the British Parliament."

"The first is to proceed with ruthless logic to quit India regardless of what may happen there. This we can certainly do. Nothing can prevent us if it be the will of Parliament from gathering together our women and children and unarmed civilians and marching under strong rearguards to the sea. That is one choice.

The second is to assert the principle so often proclaimed that the King needs no unwilling subjects and that the British Commonwealth of Nation contemplates no compulsory partnership: and that in default of real agreement partition of India between the two different races and religions, widely different entities, must be faced.

CHURCHILL CONCLUDES

Mr. Churchill concluded, "Those who wish to make their own lives in their own way may do so and the God be with them and those who desire to find in variety of systems means of association with our great free Commonwealth may also be permitted to take the course which ultimately they may show themselves ready to take.

"It follows, of course, from this course, this second alternative, that anarchy and massacre must be prevented and that failing measure of agreement not now in sight, an impartial administration responsible to Parliament shall be set up to maintain the fundamental guarantees of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of millions may the hundreds of millions of humble folk who now stand in jeopardy, bewilderment and fear.

Whether that can be achieved or not by any apparatus of British controlled government that we can form from our dissipated resources is again a matter upon which it is now impossible to form a final judgment.

One thing, however, there is: That whatever happens we must not do: we must not allow British troops or British officers in the Indian army to become agencies and instruments of enforcing caste Hindu domination upon 90,000,000 Muslims and 60,000,000 untouchables nor must the prestige or authority of the British power in India even in its sunset be used in partnership on either side of these profound and awful cleavages.

For such a course to be used to enforce religious and party victory upon minorities of scores of millions would seem to combine disadvantages of all policies and lead us ever deeper in tragedy without giving us relief from our burdens or liberation, however, sadly purchased from moral and factual responsibility.

It is because we feel that these issues should be placed bluntly and plainly before British and Indian peoples even amid their present distresses and perplexities that we thought it our bounden duty to ask for this debate (loud opposition cheers).

Mr. Clement Davies for the Liberal Party said that Sir Stafford Cripps had given a masterly summary of the letters and documents and that the summary had contained no bias regarding the situation or any one of the parties. He asked what good purpose was being served by Mr. Churchills speech "I am entitled to say this to the Leader of the Opposition: I cannot imagine anything which will do greater disservice to a settlement than the suggestion that any one of the three members of the Mission was moved by bias towards one section or another."

(Continued on Page 5)

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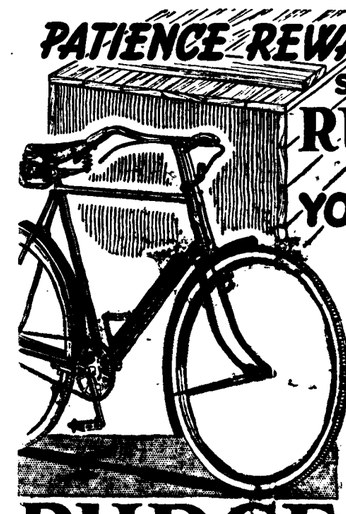

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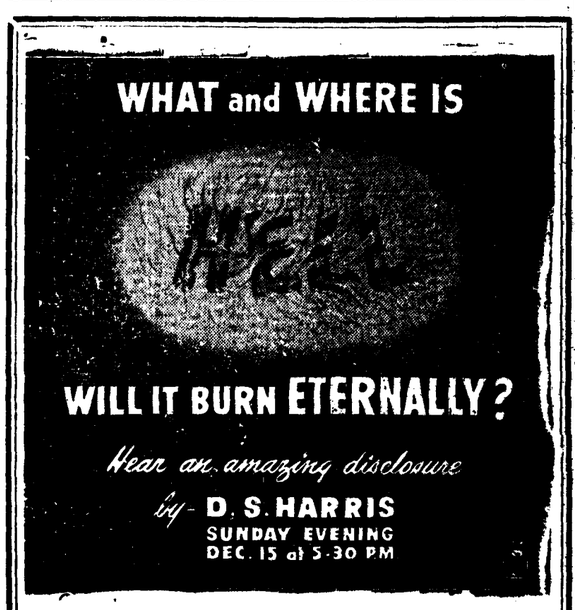

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India Debate In Commons

(Continued from Page 4)

(Cheers).

He said that there had been no words more horrible in Europe in the past than those caused by religious differences. That should be warning, he said, to the Indian people to do their utmost to act in a statesmanlike manner remembering the responsibility not only for the particular party they represented but for India as a whole.

He said in expressing gratitude to the British Government for what they were endeavouring to do and especially to the three who had composed the mission, the House would hope that even now it would be possible for those concerned to come together not only for the benefit of the people of India but for the benefit of the people of Asia and indeed for the peace of the world.

CHURCHILL HAS NO IDEA

Colonel Hamilton (Labour) who said he was speaking as one who had been born and spent a greater part of his life in India and four generations of whose family had served there, said that Mr. Churchill misunderstood the entire position in India. It was evident that he saw India in a state similar to what it was when he (Mr. Churchill) was a young subaltern there. Those days were gone. It was perfectly true even now as Mr. Churchill had said that a number of Indians, who were politically conscious, was a small percentage of the whole population but they could and did influence the Indians and got across to them simple idea that it was a humiliating position to be dominated by a people of entirely different colour and race. They had been given the feeling that one thing they wanted was independence under a government of their own making.

SHOULD COMMAND GENERAL SUPPORT

Sir Stanley Reed, Conservative, (formerly editor of the "Times of India") thought that the Government had approached this great problem with courage, wisdom and imagination and he gave the broad outline of the policy they had pursued his cordial support.

The present development had had its seed sown over a century ago when higher education was based on English language and no one could know English language and history without being steeped in a spirit of freedom.

Sir Stanley Reed continued: "I think the Cabinet Mission scheme and further steps taken by the Government should command general support of all the parties in this House (Labour cheers)."

He said that if he thought that Pakistan was the solution of the Indian problem he would support it and command it to the House but one had only to look at the map to see a gap of 700 miles between the eastern and western zones. That could not conceivably be a practical administrative proposition apart from its economic aspects.

Sir Stanley Reed said he believed that if the Cabinet Mission's scheme for grouping of provinces were carried out, they might see a genuine solution of this thorny question.

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech Sir Stanley Reed said: "I could wish Mr. Churchill had given some constructive alternative to the Government's programme. I did not detect one in his speech. I cannot join entirely with him in saying that a great blunder was made when the Interim Government was constituted entirely from Congress because the Muslim community decided to abstain from joining it."

Sir Stanley Reed concluded: "I can find no alternative to the broad lines of the policy laid down by the Government and I tender them my respectful admiration and gratitude." He trusted that they would "ponder the path at their feet and look straight on". (Labour cheers).

BRITAIN'S BURDEN!

Mr. R. Richards (Labour), who was the Under-Secretary for India in the first Labour Government, compared the difficulties in India to those which had once confronted Britain with Ireland where a division of the country was the only solution to the problem. What the British wanted to see was that the interests of minorities would get their rightful place in an United India and not Divided India.

Mr. Christopher Hollis (Conservative) said that Sir Stafford Cripps had said no word about Christian and Anglo-Indian minorities. They had peculiar demands upon Britain's concern and were in a peculiarly difficult position. He thought that the treatment of minorities should be a matter of treaty, but the Cabinet Mission had said that a satisfactory provision for their protection would be inserted in the constitution.

CHURCHILL SECONDS HIMSELF

Mr. Thomas Reied (Labour) who has "spent many years" in the East as an administrator regarded Mr. Churchill's speech as tantamount to an incitement to the minorities to continue to block the way to self Government. He declared that the views of the British people were almost to a man behind the Government's policy. The views expressed by Mr. Churchill did not represent those of the British people and he did not think they represented the views of his own party.

Earl Winterton (Conservative) said

CONSERVATIVE AGAIN

the fact is that there is a final and irrevocable rupture between the Congress and the Moslem League" Britain's problem was how to prevent the terrible consequences that would grow from that rupture if events were left to take their course.

Mr. Julius Silverman (Labour) asked: Is it right that a recalcitrant minority simply by the exercise of intransigence should be able to stay the march of the whole people to independence?

MISSION SIDED LEAGUE

Mr. Silverman thought that if the Cabinet Mission erred, it was more towards the side of the Muslims rather than the Congress

He hoped nothing had been said in the House which would encourage certain sections in India in the belief that the British Army would be used as arbitor between various parties in India.

Mr. William Gallacher (Communist) said that if as many members declared that they wanted India to have independence, this could simply be achieved by Britain withdrawing from India. Indians would sort things out for themselves.

NAUSEATING NONSENSE

Brig. Rayner (Conservative) thought that the Government should make three conditions:—Firstly, refuse to force on India a constitution unacceptable to a large minority, Secondly refuse to hand over the final responsibility for law and order until it was quite certain that the new Indian Government could preserve it and, Thirdly, continue to protect India from aggression from outside.

CRIPPS PARTIAL TO CONGRESS!

Mr. Woodrow Wyatt (Labour) who accompanied Sir Stafford Cripps to India as personal assistant, described Mr. Churchill's speech as mischievous, particularly that part which suggested that Sir Stafford Cripps had been partial during his negotiations in India. That, he said, was a deliberate attempt to suggest to the Muslim League that it was no good relying on the Cabinet Mission plan because odds were against it from the start.

POLICY OF SCUTTLING.

Mr. Wyatt said that Britain must make up her mind that if Indians showed no signs of coming to an agreement, she could not support the existing state of affairs any longer. "We must say clearly and unequivocally to India that on a certain fixed date we are going to leave India with our troops, with our officials and with any British residents who wish to go with us. We must announce that date before the administrative machinery has completely crumpled in our hands. That date, I would suggest, should certainly not be more than 12 months ahead. We cannot allow British troops to be dragged into either side in a civil war.

It might be said that this would be a policy of scuttling out of India, but was it not better for Britain to withdraw in her own time, at her own convenience and under her own arrangements than be forced out in the middle of chaos, bloodshed and civil war.

PURPOSELESS DEBATE.

Mr Reginald Sorensen Labour Member of the Parliamentary Delegation to India and constant champion of Indian nationalist aspirations considered that the debate had been of no help at all. He wished that Mr. Churchill, instead of continuing along line he did had sent out a message of hope, encouragement and goodwill to the people of India.

If he had made an appeal above battle he was certain that the appeal would have brought almost miraculous response from numbers of responsible people.

"We should not overpaint the picture," he said "we should try to look for better and more encouraging elements and we should not jump to the immediate conclusion that a great and unbridgeable chasm exists between Muslims and Hindus."

Major Beamish (Conservation) wondered whether it would be useful to refer the differences between the Muslim League and the Congress to the Federal Court because he found it difficult to believe that the former would accept the decision if it differed from their present opinion. He hoped a compromise could be found to enable the negotiations to go forward satisfactorily.

Major Beamish declared that decisions of the Socialist Party had their heads in clouds in regard to India. "Let India prove to the world, he said "that the trust this Government has put in her has not been misplaced. Let India remember that our goal is her goal."

Mr. Harold Davies (Labour) said it would be wrong for any of us to make cheap party quibs and that is why I deprecate the speech of the Leader of the Opposition."

LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Geofrey Nicholson (Conservative), another member of the British Parliamentary Delegation to India, said that he supported the policy of the British Government which seemed to him to be a logical development of previous policies of previous governments. He added that Britain ought to face the fact that the assembly might fail. He himself thought it would fail. "I believe that we in this country have an inescapable responsibility for the safety of the lives of the people of India," he declared, adding that British troops should never be employed at the behest of one party to suppress another one.

Britain's primary responsibility was for the protection of the lives of Indian masses and whatever happened she could not avoid that responsibility.

Mr. Nicholson said that Britain must hand over India in running order and demanded that immediate steps should be taken to strengthen the administration. Britain must consider whether they fully recognised their responsibility for the safety of lives of Indian masses and equally great responsibility for administrative machine.

The debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

Declare Burmese Independence

Aug San Govt.'s Ultimatum To Britain

LONDON, Dec. 13. (U.P.I.): the popular Government may end in Murma soon.

An indication of such a possibility —is available from reports reaching here from Burma. It appears that General Aung San, Vice-President of the Burma Government, has demanded a definite undertaking from the British Government that before this month expires a declaration for Burmese Independence should be made and that independence should be effective in 1948. If an unequivocal statement is not made before December 31, General Aung San might resign which may be a prelude to a mass struggle

In this connection, a well-informed observer in London told the "United Press of India" political correspondent that he has reliable information that General Aung San was in touch with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on this issue.

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Reuter): Maj.-Gen. E. C. Mansergh, former Commander of the 15th Indian Corps in Java, has been appointed Director of the Territorial Army and Army Cadet Force, the British War Office announced tonight.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 13, (API): Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hrs. from Nov. 1, 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 0830 hrs. (I.S.T.) on Dec. 13.

Ahmedabad 85 63 0 1.1 plus 0.9, Ahmednagar 81 64 0 10.2 plus 8.9, Allahabad 81 56 0 1.3 plus 0.8, Bangalore 80 62 0 8.3 plus 5.4, Baroda 89 63 0 1.1 plus 0.3, Benares 89 54 0 0.6 plus 0.2, BOMBAY 83 73 0 7.1 plus 6.5, Calcutta 83 60 0 1.7 plus 0.8, Cawnpore 78 57 0.1 0.3 minus 0.1, Cuttack 85 64 0 3.3 plus 1.6, Delhi 66 46 0 0 minus 0.3, Hyderabad (Dn) 86 64 0 2.5 plus 1.3, Jaipur 67 53 0 0.2 minus 0.1, Jamshedpur nil, Jubbulpore 84 60 0 6.0 plus 5.5, Karachi 77 57 0 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 71 41 0 0.4 plus 0.2 Lucknow 82 55 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Madras 84 72 0 44.3 plus 27.6, Mahabaleshwar 70 59 0 11.3 plus 9.5, Mysore 69 63 0 10.2 plus 7.2, Nagpur 75 64 0.1 6.5 plus 5.5, Patna nil, Peshawar 62 41 0 0.3 minus 0.1, Poona 85 65 0 6.2 plus 5.1, Quetta 48 29 0 0 minus 0.7, Sholapur 86 70 0 1.5 0, Simla 45 37 0 1.7 plus 0.7, Srinagar 37 31 0 2.7 plus 1.7, Surat 84 64 0 7.5 plus 7.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the daily weather summary for Friday, Dec. 13.

The North-East monsoon is strengthening in the South Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been local in Central India. Isolated falls have also occurred in the North-West Frontier Province Kashmir, the East United Provinces, South-East Rajputana, Gujarat and along the South Coromandel Coast. Night temperatures have been below normal in North-West India.

Forecast until the 14th evening:—Rainfall will be local along the Coromandel Coast and in South Malabar A few showers will also occur in the Bombay Deccan, North-West Hyderabad, the West Central Provinces Central India, the East United Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Tyranny is a habit; it may develop, and it does develop at last into a disease. I maintain that the very best of men may be coarsened and hardened into a brute by habit. Blood and power intoxicate; coarseness and depravity are developed; the mind and the heart are tolerant of the most abnormal things, till at last they come to relish them. The man and the citizen is lost for ever in the tyrant, and the return to human dignity, to repentance and regeneration, becomes almost impossible.

—Dostoevsky.

The Bombay Chronicle

LEAVE IT TO US

The debate on India in the British Parliament was allowed by the Government because of Mr. Churchill's insistence. The Government must have known his design to make things as hard as possible for the Constituent Assembly in India and thereby and otherwise to sabotage its plan if possible. It need not have accommodated him just now when all true friends of India are wishing to help the Assembly to make a good beginning. The Government itself has by its new statement created difficulties in the way of the Assembly. Did it want them to be added to by Mr. Churchill so that the Assembly might not be embarrassingly self-assertive? However, Mr. Churchill made good use of the opportunity obligingly provided by the Government. His speech was clever and eloquent in a way but showed little sense of responsibility. His main design seems to have been to abet the larger minorities to non-co-operate with the Constituent Assembly and make that non-co-operation a plea for making out that the Assembly is incomplete and therefore invalid. "The meeting at Delhi," he says, "is not the proposed Constituent Assembly which Government put forward." He expects a statement on the subject and we shall await it with interest.

Mr. Churchill is so aggressively insistent on party agreement that one wonders what he proposes to be done in its absence. He seriously suggests that "in default of real agreement partition of India between the two different races and religions must be faced". But does he expect this to help peace and tranquillity in India? Not at all; and this deserves to be noted by those who still believe that partition will solve the Indian problem. "It follows, of course," he says, from this course (partition) that "anarchy and massacre must be prevented and that failing a measure of agreement not now in sight, an impartial administration responsible to Parliament shall be set up to maintain the fundamental guarantees of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of millions." This too deserves to be noted by those who value independence as well as partition. A Labour Member described Mr. Churchill's speech as "tantamount to an incitement to the minorities to continue to block the way to self-government". But we wonder how many members of the minorities would care to accept Mr. Churchill's prescription of a Government responsible to the British Parliament. With regard to the Scheduled Castes Mr. Churchill says they have been outwitted and outmanoeuvred. But a vast majority of their accredited leaders rather believe that Churchills have failed to outwit and outmanoeuvre them.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who spoke earlier, attempted a fair review of recent events. He rightly remarked: "Everyone, who has shared in the responsibility for the past of India, must likewise share in the responsibility for the present and we as a people share that responsibility." But he was not wholly right when he added: "There were two principles, both democratically sound, but which were very hard to match together in a single process. The first was the right of the majority to determine its own future without any veto or prohibition from any minority. The second was the right of minorities to enjoy freedom and a full voice in the determination of their own future without suppression by the majority." The rights of the minorities are well stated, but it is certainly not a sound democracy which limits the right of the majority to the determination of only its own future. In every free democratic country it is the right of the majority to determine the status of itself and also the minorities. It will be best for Britain to leave the question of Indian minorities to be tackled by the Constituent Assembly without any attempt to dictate to it. Non-Indians do not fully understand it. That is why Pandit Nehru had to remark in the Constituent Assembly on Friday: "People have often indulged in and presumed to give us advice, not realising that India as she is constituted to-day wants no one's advice and no one's imposition and that the only way to influence India is through friendship, co-operation and goodwill. Any element of imposition, the slightest trace of patronage is resented and will be objected to."

With regard to the Muslim League's prospect of joining the Constituent Assembly, we are happy to learn from Sir Stafford that he understands that "Mr. Jinnah is prepared to put the matter before his Council with a view to ascertaining whether on the basis of the statement of December 6 they are now prepared to enter the Assembly." We feel confident that in view of this news the Constituent Assembly will not commit itself irrevocably to any decision that may prejudice the interests of the League or its chance of early entry into the Assembly. Moving the resolution of declaration of objectives, Pandit Nehru did well to point out that the resolution was no part of the constitution that was yet to be drawn up, that when others would join the House they would have perfect freedom to fashion out that constitution and that the resolution would not interfere in any way with any future negotiations which it might undertake. But the resolution is not a simple formal affair. Pandit Nehru says that it attempts to steer in between two extremes, of saying too much and too little. Even that is not a mere formality. Indeed, we are told that forty amendments have been tabled proposing drastic changes. Moreover, a detailed declaration of objectives may not give a sufficiently free hand to the House in framing the details of the Constitution later when the Princes and the League come in. Finally, it is highly desirable that all important sections of the country should have a chance to join in declaring the objectives of the Constituent Assembly. In view of all this we feel that nothing will be lost but much will be gained if the Assembly adopts Dr. M. R. Jayakar's amendment or substitute resolution which, while insisting on "a free and democratic sovereign State", adds: "But with a view to securing, in the shaping of such a constitution, the co-operation of the Muslim League and the Indian States, and thereby intensifying the firmness of this resolve, this Assembly postpones the further consideration of this question to a later date, to enable the representatives of these two bodies to participate, if they so choose, in the deliberations of this Assembly." Nay, the Assembly may also make a handsomer gesture by adjourning as soon as the necessary preliminary work is gone through.

Frankly Speaking

Tribal Officials' Latest

It is a notorious fact that, like the rest of the British-created bureaucracy in India, the officials charged directly or indirectly with the administration of the Tribal Areas had always been actively hostile to the Congress or any group or organization associated with freedom movements in India. Of late this hostility had taken the form of increased assistance to propagandists and agents from India, who have been working to antagonise Tribesmen against the Congress and Indian Nationalism. Immediately preceding Pandit Nehru's recent visit and perhaps even afterwards such persons have been freely allowed into the Tribal Areas by helpful and hospitable Political Agents and their Deputies. That is not objectionable. But we should have thought that the deliberate ban on Congress and Khudai Khidmatgar representatives was a thing of the past now. That is not so. A Khudai Khidmatgar deputation which was proceeding to the Khybar Agency has been stopped by the authorities. By what right and under whose orders has this been done?

Open Defiance

This action of the Agents of the Government of India constitutes an open defiance of the new spirit and of the Interim Government. It is a revolt by subordinates and a direct challenge to the Head of the External Affairs Department, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. And it should be dealt with as such. It is some time ago that commenting on Pandit Nehru's visit to the Tribal Areas and the conduct of the officials, we suggested that both the "Political Department" and its personnel need drastic reorganisation along with the reorientation of the policy and approach towards the people and problems of Tribal Areas. The need for such reorganisation has been emphasised by the officials themselves through their latest behaviour. We are confident that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will take prompt and effective notice of the present challenge by the "Political Department."

Satisfactory End

What was feared as the beginning of a civil war, which might have brought incalculable disaster to Iran, has ended as every well-wisher of the country would have wished it to end. Whoever was responsible for the decision not to fight the Central Government forces, which had entered Azerbaijan, deserves unreserved praise for a statesmanlike and patriotic act. It is a particularly pleasing fact that the leaders of the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan have not only welcomed the Central Government forces but have declared themselves opposed to foreign interference and proclaimed an assurance of the allegiance of their province and people to Iran and the Persian nation. In view of all this what has collapsed, in their surrender, is not autonomy but the danger of a mortal disaster to the whole country and nation.

Hopeful Prospects

Given sympathy and liberal responsiveness on the part of the Central Government, the so-called "surrender" opens a new era of prosperous relations satisfactory both to Azerbaijan and Iran as a whole. The Democrat Party leaders' patriotic gesture of "surrender" creates a sacred responsibility for the Central Government and calls for an appropriate response in the same spirit of duty and goodwill. It is up to Teheran, as never before, to consolidate mutual relations on a basis which reconciles the rights, needs and status of both the country as a whole and its autonomous province of Azerbaijan. M. Ghavam-es-Sultaneh can, we are sure, be trusted to do it in view of his undoubted record of loyalty both to the country and to democratic principles and obligations. Indeed, this is the tribute paid to M. Ghavam by the Azerbaijan leaders themselves. And it is a well deserved tribute.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Externment Of Kisan Workers

Sir,—I have read Mr. N. M. Joshi's letter published a few days ago in connection with the proclamation of emergency in Thana District and the externment of some of the Kisan Sabha workers.

It appears that a number of earnest workers belonging to the Sabha have been doing very valuable work for the economic uplift of the Warlis who are practically serfs attached to the soil, and have been suffering for ages under the oppression of the landed proprietors. Some time ago a dispute arose between the serfs and the landlords in the talukas of Umbergaon and Dahanu, on the question of cutting grass and felling trees. This was a purely economic question and the Warlis were helped by the workers of the Kisan Sabha. The dispute would in all probability have been settled in an amicable manner. But where vested interests are concerned it is not difficult for those who are amongst the "haves" to call in the support of the powers that be.

The history of labour troubles in America are a familiar illustration of how even in civilised countries legitimate strikes on the part of the workers can be regarded as rioting and crushed with the help of the police baton and the military squad. It is not surprising, therefore, that in a country like India where medieval serfdom still survives, the vested interests should find it easy to persuade Government that a state of emergency existed in the district and thus crush the possibilities of an amicable settlement of a purely economical character, by an externment order on workers who have been doing splendid work on a miserable pittance—a work which both the provincial and central governments have been proclaiming from the housetops that they propose to accomplish, —namely the work of economic uplift of the people. Here is a population living under depression and in practical bondage. If any attempt on their part to improve their status resulting in a little squabble is to be followed by a declaration of the state of emergency and externment of workers, many of them university graduates who have devoted their lives to a public cause, one has reason to despair of the future of our province. The recent enactment of the Goonda Act by the Bombay Legislature was never intended for use in purely economic questions.

I am glad, therefore, that a personality like Mr. N. M. Joshi should have raised his voice and given a timely warning. The men at the head of affairs may not have time or opportunity to look carefully into the reports of District Magistrate on the grounds on which emergency is to be declared. The ordinary law of the land would have more than sufficed to deal with activities suspected to be illegal. To get behind the ordinary law by a declaration of an occasion of emergency under an Act which was never intended for such happenings as have occurred in the Thana District is possible only in a medieval country like India. May we hope that the Bombay Government will look into this matter and save us from the despair which alone can result from a perpetuation of practices like these?

(PROF.) P. A. WADIA.

Attitudes And Latitudes

(By 'Birbal')

What 'Birbal' had feared—and forecasted—has come about. The London Conference of Indian leaders convened by the British Premier has resulted in an insistence on the acceptance of Grouping. The British Government's Statement makes three important observations:—One, Grouping is an essential part of the Cabinet Proposals; two, decisions of the Sections may be taken by simple majority vote; three, if the League members absent themselves from the Constituent Assembly, its deliberations and decisions would not receive the approval of the British Government. The whole philosophy of Pakistan has been accepted by the British Government. India is to be divided into Hindu India and Muslim India. The destiny of five provinces has been handed over to the Muslim League. The British Government that is so solicitous about the claims and fears of the Muslim League have not a word to spare for the people of the Indian States. If democratic impulse was guiding the Government surely an opinion in favour of the States people should have been expressed. The statement as it stands, destroys the Congress position in the sentinel provinces of Assam and NWFP, and does not offer the Hindus a consolidated state of their own,—for Hyderabad remains as another terrible hostage in the hands of the Anglo-Muslim 'bloc' working against the forces of Indian Nationalism.

Thank You

'Birbal' had often occasions to be critical of Soviet Russia; being a Socialist 'and' a democrat, he has been pained by the aberrations and distortions of his dream in the Soviet-land. Whatever he has said, has been said in anguish, never in anger. 'Birbal' is happy today to pay his unstinted homage to the Soviet Union for the gallant support that Power with its satellite States has offered to the Indian Delegations at the U.N.O. When the USA and the United Kingdom refused to respond to India's appeal to observe at least neutrality in this vital controversy, it was the Soviet support that rallied the small nations round India and condemned South Africa before the bar of world opinion and human conscience. In the very first meeting Justice Chagla had conveyed whole India's affectionate tribute to the Soviet Union for its support. On the morrow of our great victory, every Indian echoes Justice Chagla's historic words.

'Birbal' hopes that the Friends of the Soviet Union will soon organise a meeting to convey the Nation's unanimous gratitude to our great and gallant neighbour on the north.

A Sick Nation?

Mysore city is famed throughout India for its beauty and bracing climate. Even in that city of flowers and lights, as a recent survey shows, 66 per cent of the population, and what is more alarming, almost every child in the thickly populated Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas of the city has symptoms of tuberculosis. There is a well equipped T.B. clinic and sanatorium in the city and its brilliant director has been engaged for the past many months on this intensive survey. His researches disclose a fearful picture. As a Nation unless we pull up quickly, we are in the danger of becoming a sick race. We have been warned; if we now ignore the warning we shall deserve the fate that threatens to overtake us.

Democratisation Or Denationalisation?

There are some very interesting sidelights to the democratisation which is going on in Japan at the hands of the democratic west. The news reel showed (not without a considerable trace of gleeful sarcasm in the commentator's voice) the Japanese Emperor dressed in European clothes and, therefore, looking insignificant instead of regal as of yore. 'Dress maketh man.' Therefore the Americans have dressed the Emperor in a western suit. We trust democracy will follow. How fast it is following can be judged from the following incident: One morning the readers of 'Tokio Sun Photo Times' were shocked to see a photo of a nude man and woman in an American nudist camp. The reason for it, explained the editor, Yoshio Kaneko, was that he was doing his best to teach his readers Western democratic habits! U.S. nudists camps are noted for purity of thought, said Sun Photo Times. "Wouldn't it be a good idea if the members of Japan's Diet (which includes 39 women) deliberated—while naked?"

According to another report a struggle is going on in Japan to understand the meaning of freedom of press. No democracy could exist without this freedom to criticise oneself, (it is forbidden to the Japanese to criticise any Allied nation or nations), so the Americans have forced this freedom on the newspaper world in Japan. But while the editors are willing to accept the freedom gratefully, the people are reacting rather violently. To quote Duane Hennessy, APA Staff correspondent, "Newspaper shops have been wrecked and publishers beaten because of the things that have appeared in their columns."

Nor would democracy exist without the people learning to lisp the language which first gave birth to the system. So the Americans are educating the Japanese in English and soon we will have little Japs talking of Washington as their own and only favourite hero—in English. In fact the Japanese realised they will have to do it all the moment they got news of their nation's surrender. According to an eye-witness the transformation was so sudden as to be staggering. The same Japanese who would lynch a man for the mention of the word English were seen after the "Defeat" trying to convince everyone that they knew a word or two of that wonderful language. 'Birbal' can understand it, having seen it all happen in his own country—only he calls it denationalisation and not democratisation.

Deserters In Indonesia

It is too early to forecast a problem, but it is bound to come up sooner or later. A news report from Batavia tells of several Indians who deserted from the British allies of the Dutch and joined the Indonesian guerilla bands and fought with them. The guesses about their number vary from 600 to 3,600. The deserters include Punjabis, Mahrattas, Sikhs and Gurkhas. They seem to have often risen to lead several Indonesian forces. What will happen to those Indians when Indonesia reverts to Law and Order? Will they be treated as deserters? Or will they be considered on the same footing as the I.N.A.? It is a ticklish question which we hope will not be decided on the quiet.

(Copyright)

Women Can Help

By Leela Jog

The gesture of Bombay's Muslim women towards the riot victims of Bengal, Bihar and elsewhere, "irrespective of caste or creed", is welcome indeed, though to some it may appear a little belated to have any considerable psychological effect upon most of us whose thoughts are affected—in spite of ourselves!—by the communal virus. For, in these days when the poinson of religious fanaticism is so widespread, every day is prscious.

There is no doubt that the amount donated by the Muslim women will be useful in some measure for relieving the material losses suffered by the unfortunate victims. The work of their rehabilitation will go on for many months. However, such humanitarian acts are more valuable for their potential influence upon the public morale. I know for certain that immediately after the Noakhali and Bihar happenings, many women of both the communities were firmly expressing (to friends and relations) their unwillingness to do anything for the other community! And who can deny that such an attitude on the part of women who are supposed to be more sweet-tempered and kindly than men, is very alarming? Because, once this communal spirit brutalises our women, there shall be no hope for this nation!

Need Of Publicity

Yes, women who are confined to the four walls of the home and are more ignorant and superstitious, are naturally orthodox and sectarian in their beliefs and habits. Nevertheless, at the sight of suffering, their human instinct of helping others are more readily aroused than that of men. In view of this, does it not become imperative on the part of responsible bodies to see that whatever little done by members of one community for the other, should be broadcast by all possible means at times like these? It is futile to ask women "to use their subtle influence upon their menfolk," when thousands and thousands of them are not likely to know that after all human relationship still exists between the Hindus and Muslims of this land?

At the Meerut session of the Congress, Maulana Azad observed in no uncertain terms, lest some among the Congress fold should overlook it, that "The National Congress alone could fight communalism or else it would perish." I venture to say with due apologies to the great Maulana, that the great majority of our women also shall have to fight communalism or they too shall perish! The Congress is a great organization with unlimited resources and brave and capable workers. However, the dormant force of women has to be properly mobilised for its humanising influence on our politics and policy before it is too late.

And herein should step the numerous organizations of women all over India. It's not enough to pass resolutions, collect funds or send a few representatives to the places of havoc. The A.-I. Women's Conference and the A.-I. Muslim Women's League, (whose members are said to be forbidden to become members of the former though it is non-communal) can certainly make this a common plank of work. When the League and the Congress can work as an Interim Government of India, there should be no difficulties for these two bodies to work together for helping the riot-victims. Theirs should be the proper personnel to look into the special problems of women sufferers.

NO INCREASE IN CLOTH PRICES

Ahmedabad Millowners' View

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.—Ahmedabad millowners, it is learnt, have expressed their view against any change in recent prices of cloth. They are not in favour of increase in prices. The Majur Mahajan has sought Government interference in the dispute over bonus.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PLANE CRASH

PARIS, Dec. 13 (Reuter): An American twin-engined plane crashed yesterday afternoon about ten miles north-east of Aix en Provence Bouches du Rhone, according to an Agence France Presse report today.

The report added that no details are yet available.

U.S. SCIENTISTS' PLEA

Stop Making Atom Bombs For Effective Control Of Weapon

LONDON, December 13. (A.P.A.): Prof. Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago told the Atomic Scientists Association yesterday that the United States would have to stop making atomic bombs if there were to be effective control of the weapon.

Prof. Urey, the discoverer of heavy water which is essential to the production of atomic energy, said, however, that he would not advise the United States to stop making the bombs until there was definite assurance of effective international control.

Move To Speed Up U.S. Coal Exports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. (A.P.A.): The United States Solid Fuels Administration moved yesterday to speed up exports of coal, but predicted that foreign countries would receive considerably less than their normal allocations during December.

INDIA LEAGUE CALL TO SMUTS GOVT.

Remove All Discriminatory Laws Against Indians

NEW YORK, December 13. (Reuter): The India League of America announced last night that its annual membership meeting had passed resolutions calling upon the South African Government to remove all laws discriminating against the Indian people living in the Union and congratulating Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and other members of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations for their efforts on behalf of the Indian community in South Africa.

WISHING SUCCESS TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"The meeting also sent a message to the Indian Constituent Assembly expressing the hope that its efforts would result in a Constitutional Government for India based on freedom and security for all."

Britain Can't Help Indians In S. Africa

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuter): Mr. D. N. Pritt, Independent Labour member asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday if he had considered a cable sent to him from the joint Passive Resistance Council of Natal and Transvaal Indian Congress, dated December 5, setting out the grievances of Indians in South Africa on the question of colour discrimination and what answer he had returned to this cable.

The Prime Minister replied: "As has been stated on previous occasions the question of the position of Indians in the Union of South Africa is not one in which it would be proper for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to intervene. It was not possible, therefore, to comply with the request in the telegram referred to."

DISPUTE OVER SHARES OF F. E. DINSHAW LTD.

Interesting Suit

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tendolkar.)

Jamsetji A. H. Chinoy and Another ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

Edulji F. E. Dinshaw and 76 Others ..... Defendants.

The first defendant and his sister Bachubai (2nd defendant) were between them holders of 1200 'A' and 'B' collective shares of F. E. Dinshaw Ltd. In May, 1942 the first and second defendants who were then in America wanted to sell those shares. The plaintiffs alleged that the first and second defendants authorised one Shapoorji Pallonji Mistry to sell the shares and that in exercise of that authority Shapoorji Pallonji sold those shares to the first plaintiff on 8th July, 1942, for Rs. 3,000 per collective share aggregating to Rs. 36 lakhs and informed defendants 1 and 2 of the transactions. The plaintiffs further alleged that by cable defendants 1 and 2 instructed Shapoorji Pallonji to communicate with one William Robert Rumbold who held a Power of Attorney from them. The plaintiffs alleged that Shapoorji Pallonji did so but found that Rumbold demanded a commission for himself whereupon Shapoorji told Rumbold that the transaction was already concluded. The plaintiffs alleged that Rumbold purporting to act under the Power of Attorney thereafter wrongfully sold 900 collective shares out of the 1200 to one Ambalal Sarabhai (defendant 5) and his nominees (defendants 4 to 75) on 14th August, 1942 for a slightly higher price. Some of the remaining shares which the plaintiffs alleged still belonged to defendants 1 and 2 stand in the name of defendants 3, 4, 5, 76 and 77. The plaintiffs stated that in September, 1942, dividend was declared on the shares by F. E. Dinshaw Ltd. which came to Rs. 2,94,000 in respect of these 1,200 collective shares. The plaintiffs contended that the shares of F. E. Dinshaw Ltd., had a special value and were not available in the open market and there existed no standard for ascertaining the damage caused to the plaintiffs. They therefore claimed specific performance of the contract to sell the shares to them which they themselves were ready and willing to carry out. The plaintiffs submitted that defendants 3 to 77 who had acquired the shares with notice of the prior sale to the plaintiffs held them for the benent of the plaintiffs who were entitled to specific performance against them also. The plaintiffs also claimed damages as well as the dividends amounting to Rs. 2,94,000 on those shares which was received by the defendants.

Defendants 1 and 2 contended that Shapoorji Pallonji had no authority to sell the shares on their behalf. Being a friend of their father, they had merely asked Shapoorji as to whether it would be advisable to sell the shares and what price could be obtained for them so that Shapoorji could get offers for their approval. They further contended that by reason of Rule 93 (2) of the Defence of India Rules and the notices issued by the Reserve Bank of India under those Rules the agreement (if any) to sell the shares was void. They further alleged that the authority (if any) had been obtained by deliberate misrepresentations by Shapoorji Pallonji who had acted in collusion with the plaintiffs. The other defendants denied that they had acquired the shares with notice of the alleged contract of sale to the plaintiffs.

Counsel for the plaintiffs was replying when the Court rose for the day. The hearing of the case is proceeding.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Mr. P. J. Coltman, Sir Jamshedji Kanga, Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs Kanga and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. V. Desai, Mr. C. K. Daptary Advocate-General and Mr. K. T. Desai instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for defendants 1 and 2.

Mr. M. L. Manekshe and Mr. M. M. Jheveri instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the other defendants.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

PESHAWAR, Dec. 12: The Congress deputation proceeding to Malagan in Khyber Agency yesterday was prevented from entering the area by the Political Department, according to Khan Amin Jan Khan, Salar-i-Azam of the Red Shirts

—A. P. I.

* * *

Thursday's Parliamentary proceedings as seen from an Usher's point of view:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen! The Right Honourable The Veto."

* * *

In his statesmanlike survey of the present situation and its background, Sir Stafford Cripps summed up the problem that was before the Cabinet Mission as being one of balancing "the desire of the Congress for a strong Unitary Federation on the one hand with the Muslim League's desire for autonomy on the other."

This is once again twisting the truth to the prejudice of the Muslim League by misrepresenting its objective.

* * *

Sir Stafford put the Grouping issue thus: "Could a Province vote itself out of a Grouping and itself determine its own constitution for the province or were both these matters to be decided by a simple majority of the Section?"

And, of course, the answer is that both these matters can be decided for Assam by Bengal and for the N.-W. F. P., Sind or (and) Baluchistan by the Punjab.

* * *

About other Minorities, Sir Stafford pointed out that "quite a lot of Minority representatives have been elected to the Constituent Assembly owing to proportional representation and with some assistance from the major parties.

With some assistance from the major "parties"? Well, well, he HAD to use the word in the plural.

* * *

Mr. Winston Churchill apart from quoting himself and his father and shedding tears over the possible passing away of the British Empire expressed himself pained and alarmed over the certainty, as he insisted, of country-wide civil war in India because "such a war would lead through unaccountable agony to an awful abridgment in the population."

Isn't that rather letting down his own Secretary of State, Mr. L. S. Amery who had profoundly deplored the awful increase in the population?

* * *

One of Mr. Churchill's juiciest bits was this "....all facts and omens point to the revival in acute and violent form of the internal hatreds and quarrels which have long lain dormant under the mild incompetence of liberal British control."

But Dyer and Michael O'Dwyer were all right, weren't they?

* * *

Comrade Somnath Lahiri's substitute resolution for the Constituent Assembly demands of the present Interim Government "to act as the free Provisional Government of India and to function henceforth in the name of the Indian people and not as hitherto in the name of the British King Emperor."

What's the matter with the comfade? Does he also ignore the fact that the Interim Government is and can be no more than the Viceroy's Executive Council?

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF BAN ON MUFTI

CAIRO, Dec. 13, (A. P. A.): The Arab League has passed a resolution authorising the League's Secretary to demand from the British Government the removal of all restrictions on Haj Amin El Husseini, the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, and his return to Palestine immediately.

This was reported today by El Said Jamal El Husseini, acting head of the Arab Executive Committee of Palestine. The Mufti has been given sanctuary by King Farouk since his mysterious flight from France earlier this year.

Jamal said that "the Arabs in Palestine may explode at any time" now that Jewish terrorism is affecting the Arabs.

He declared that the Committee he heads has agreed to accept the Arab States' plan for Palestine with the following conditions: 1. The Jews will be acceptable in the Palestine Government only on the basis of their legal number, that is on the basis of one Jew to six Arabs. 2. That the High Commissioner shall not have the final decision on Palestine affairs or the right to appoint the first Governor.

Jamal said the Arab League would shortly announce its rejection of any partition scheme or any other plan which would not give Palestine independence. The Arab plan, he said, would be presented at the London conference on Palestine to be held in January, and if it were not accepted, "practical" steps would be taken by the Arab States to achieve Palestinian independence and the Palestine case would be submitted to the United Nations.

Commons Repudiate Churchill's Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

ers of the Viceroy and the responsibility of the Secretary of State were to be entirely unchanged.

Under the Cabinet Mission's proposals there had been so far as he could understand, no process of selection.

Certain Indian leaders had been included in the Viceroy's Council almost ex-officio as Indian leaders. They had gone through certain forms and he supposed the oath of allegiance had been taken, but they were now acting as Ministers responsible not to the Viceroy but the Legislature and as party leaders.

"Could it possibly be suggested", Sir John asked, "that the powers reserved to the Viceroy, which represented important safeguards insisted upon by Parliament and expressing the ultimate rsponsibility of Parliament, could be exercised in the same way in regard to such people as they could be in regard to people who were nothing more than Crown servants.

"Could it be denied that this development had prejudiced and not advanced the prospects of a constitutional settlement and that the administrative efficiency of the Indian Government had been gravely impaired?" (Conservative cheers).

"CARDINAL BLUUNDER"

Sir John declared: "I should, and it is my duty to say it frankly that a cardinal blunder was made when that change was decided upon and put into effect. Mr. Churchill said that a cardinal blunder was made when Pt. Nehru was permitted alone to suggest who should be the members of the Council. I go further. I say to allow a representative of Indians nominated by political organisations to constitute a responsible instrument on which His Majesty's Government and Parliament must rely for the discharge of the responsibilities, which still rest quite clearly on Britain and on the British Parliament, was a mistake and a blunder of the first order."

Sir John added: "We have to maintain an orderly Government in India. What we have in fact done by this change has been to sweep aside, to abrogate the administrative safeguards which have hitherto been regarded as absolutely vital for the discharge of our responsibility in relation to the minorities and those other interests in India which we are obliged to protect.

"That is not criticism of any Indian statesman but of the Ministers and I hope they will meet it. If I have not made the ground of my criticism clear, I hope I shall be asked to further elucidate it," Sir John declared.

ALEXANDER CLEARS IT

Mr. A. V. Alexander, a member of the Cabinet Mission to India, intervened: I think the whole point is that no such fundamental change, as Sir John seems to indicate, was made. The powers of the Viceroy were left entirely as they were backed up by what was available to back them up. But we did try and I think we were right—in view of what was said in the process of the preparation of the Cripps Offer, it was desirable to get further support of the political leaders in India at that time—to widen the popular support of Indian opinion in the direction in which we wanted to go.

Mr. Alexander continued: We have and the Viceroy has, all the way through, sought to interfere as little as possible with the policy of the Interim Government, either the first one or the second one to which the Muslims have now acceded. To say that the actual constitutional position has changed would not be correct.

POLITICIANS VS. CROWN SERVANTS

Sir John: Mr. Alexander has not addressed himself to my argument at all. There is all the difference in the world between the proposal that was put forward ultimately in June of last year, under which the Vicerov was to make a selection from the names submitted to him, and what has now happened. The provisions of the 1935 Act have not been repealed. They could not be. They stand. You cannot possibly suppose that the Viceroy can exercise his powers in relation to the Indian leaders who are practically self-nominated, appointed ex-officio as Indian leaders who were acting—from their point of view quite rightly—as party leaders and who regarded themselves as responsible directly to the Indian legislature. You cannot expect these powers to be exercise in quite the same way as they would be by persons whose status was clearly understood by them to be that of Crown servants.

Sir John Anderson continued: "I suggest that here a case has been made. A subtle change, but nevertheless a profound change which must have a very important bearing in the practical issues with which we are concerned—on the necessity of the Indian Government to discharge its ultimate responsibility for peace, order and good Government. I feel that the point is of extreme importance and fundamental.

HARPING ON "STEEL FRAME"

"I think it is agreed that amid all these disturbing changes, we remain clearly responsible for the maintenance of an orderly Government in India. I asked for an assurance that the Government are fully alive to the necessity of seeing that the services are maintained in a state of efficiency, that they recognise that is upon them that the responsibility rests—responsibility to the Parliament and nowhere else. I mean Services—Civil, Military and the Police—all those Services on whom we have to rely for the discharge of ultimate services of Government, namely peace and good order."

Referring to Mr. Churchill's remark yesterday that Pt. Nehru had been reported as having given orders for troops or police to shoot, Sir John asked why the question of giving orders in these circumstances had arisen. The responsibility for maintaining order was that of a Provincial Government.

When he was the Governor of Bengal, (Sir John said), he would have regarded it as a very grave reflection indeed on the way he was discherging his responsibility if someone had come down from Delhi and given orders to the troops or even to the police.

"I make no critics whatever of Pt. Nehru in that connection. I am merely saying that it seems to be disquieting that such incidents should occur and that apparently no one should draw from it the inference I draw—that in certain parts of India authority of constituted responsible people is breaking down."

Britain had to see to it that until she handed over her responsibilities they were fully and conscientiously discharged. Any idea that the British could go out of India and leave a vacuum and abandon the Indian people to disorder and chaos was utterly abhorrent to him.

"I think it may prove that we shall have to hand over authority not to the Central Government representing the whole of India but to some other authorities, however constituted, I do not know.

NO LOVE FOR PARTITION OF INDIA

Referring to the demand for Pakistan, Sir John added: "The last sentence of the Prime Minister's announcement last week was relevant in that connection, he said, adding:

"I personally, from such knowledge as I have of the Indian situation and affairs, would not regard partition in any form as intrinsically attractive.

"I agree in that respect with the comments of the Cabinet Mission. I can perfectly understand that partition in some form might commend itself to section of Indian opinion as preferable to something else which they might regard as still worse."

"But there were very great practical difficulties. The economic situation under any partition scheme in India must present many difficult features and there were also special considerations affecting particular areas.

PUNJAB HURDLE

"The North-West Frontier seems to be comparatively simple because you have the North-West Frontier Province, you have Sind and British Baluchistan. But Punjab presents features which are deserving of special consideration under any plan and I should very greatly hope that some way would be found, however the situation may ultimately shape itself, of keeping together the communities in the Punjab—Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus. I am glad to learn from something said the other day that responsible leaders of Muslims have expressed themselves as sympathising to that conception.

"It is when we come to North-West India that the conception of partition presents in my view the most formidable difficulty.

"Not only in Assam, an area in which there is not a Muslim majority, although it is closely linked ethnologically and economically with Eastern Bengal, but Bengal in the west contains a community which is predominantly Hindu and the great city of Calcutta, which is almost the only effective outlet for the products of Bengal, is, I think, 75 per cent Hindu. I think that arguments that could be advanced on one side or the other in regard to Calcutta in relation to the partition of India present very formidable difficulties, indeed".

It seemed to him most important that the fundamental unity of India as a constitutional entity should be preserved. He hoped nothing he had said would impair the chances of such a solution, but he did not think the prospects were at the moment bright.

The debate then passed to back-benchers.

BACK-BENCHERS ENTER DEBATE

Mr. W. G. Cove, (Labour) said that there was complete disunty as between back-benchers and front benchers of the Opposition. The Conservative Party have still carrying on the old imperial policy that had dominated their attitude to Indian affairs: Divide and rule, divide and conquer.

STIRRING UP MINORITIES

Mr. Cove stated that front bench speeches of the Opposition were stirring up all minorities in India (cries of 'nonsense' from Opposition benches).

Continuing Mr. Cove said that Britain had acted as an imperial power in fomenting and encouraging communal differences in India but with the coming of the Labour Government that spirit had gone. "Are not those disorders evidence of a breakdown in India of the British rule," he askd. "Are those disorders not evidence of the fact that a complete new attitude, a complete new policy is desired?"

Mr. Cove hope that Government would hold the balance evenly and remarked that it was time the Muslim League made a compromise to achieve unity and independence.

COVE'S WAIL

"The fact of the matter is," he went on, "that we in Britain cannot hold India by power. We have not the reserve of power in the modern world. We have lost the command of the sea and America now has the biggest fleet the world has ever seen. The greatest factor in holding the British Empire together is seapower, but this has slipped from us and we have not the power to hold the Empire together on the basis of power politics."

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister-designate of Defence, intervened to say that he hoped Mr. Cove would be careful in his choice of words on this occasion and not deprecate the spirit of the British people who were in the position, of which he was now talking, in May, 1940.

Mr. Cove retorted that between 1940 and 1946 there had been a terrific shift in the balance of power and it had to be faced. It was not the American fleet that had dominated world seas in 1940.

Sir Peter MacDonald, a Conservative member: Do you suggest that there is any danger from this fleet to our position in India?

Mr. Cove replied: I am not saying anything of the kind.

Saying that Britain would need India in future for trade, industry and general welfare of the British people, Mr. Cove said that Government in its policy towards India had shown evidence of goodwill and he wanted them to be strong and determined in this spirit to prevent any minority spoiling the great spirit of liberation for India.

Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, Independent Liberal and one of those who visited India with the British Parliamentary Delegation, said that differences in India could not be solved by reference to the Federal Court, unless there was a basic sense of justice underlying the proposals which were accepted by all parties.

ARCH MISCHIEF-MONGER

Mrs. L. Middleton (Labour), who assisted moderate Indian leaders to present their case at the Round Table Conference, said no one was more responsible for mischief in the relations between Britain and India than Mr. Churchill.

The failure of the Cripps Mission under the Coalition Government, she ascribed to the fact that India was not prepared to accept a post-dated cheque at the hands of a gentleman, who was then his leader (Churchill). Mr. Churchill's speech yesterday, she said, had proved how right India was at that moment.

Mr. D. Rees Williams (Labour) who recently returned from a visit to the East, said "in the east lies the future of mankind.

If they settle their differences happily great countries, like China and India will run the rest of the world. If they do not settle them, then these differences that we have in Europe, stupid little differences over places like Poland and Greece will be just like clouds that pass over the sun—and no more than that."

Mr. C. Mott Radclyffee (Conservative) said that until the issue was clarified it was absolutely essential that the services including the Civil Service and Army should be maintained in tact above communal strife.

WILL INDIA STAY IN EMPIRE?

Commander A. H. P. Noble (Conservative) said it was hoped that when India had her independence she would remain within the Commonwealth if Government had not had assurances on this matter, the position of Indians at Britain's Higher Staff Colleagues should be recogdered.

Hector Hughes (Labour) said that the picture painted by Mr. Churchill lacked courage, initiative and statesmanship in contrast to the picture he painted when he led Britain. His words might cause dissension in India. He added "all this is wholly evil. I hope that God will guide the efforts being made for a solution of the Indian problem and that they will be crowned with success."

BUTLER WINDS UP FOR OPPOSITION

Winding up for the opposition Mr. R. A. Butler, former Under-Secretary of State for India said:

"I welcome Government's last statement and in particular the last part of it, that it is not contemplated that any constitution will be forced on unwilling parts of country.

"I should, however, like clarification on one or two points. The statement refers to a large section of Indian population inhabiting parts of country. These words are new to those of us, who are versed in Indian affairs. Sir Stafford Cripps speaking in the debate used a rather different language, which I maintain is too narrow in its terms and there may be confusion in India if this matter is not cleared up.

"Sir Stafford Cripps said that if the Muslim League cannot be persuaded to come into the Constituent Assembly then parts of the country where they are in a majority cannot be held to be bound by the result.

"I do not think the Government ought to confine themselves solely to the Muslim League."

Mr. Butler said the Opposition was not thinking only of the Muslim community, but other minorities whose case had been put in Parliament and would be put again.

Declaring it was important to the Opposition to state its moral position, Mr. Butler quoted the speech by Maj. Woodrow Wyatt (Labour) yesterday when Maj. Wyatt said: "We must say clearly and unequivocally to India that by a certain fixed date we are going to leave India....."

Mr. Butler commented that such a policy did not commend itself to the Opposition.

He believed that Parliament was at present responsible under the 1935 Act for affairs in India as conducted at the Centre. "If Governor does not use his powers in a certain sense, we are also constitutionally responsible, because by the very non-use of his powers, by the permission he tacitly gives for the situation to degenerate in many Indian Provinces, he is in that way implicating Parliament in an event, which Parliament bitterly regrets.

Mr. Butler said that there had not been sufficient mention of the Secretary of State's services during the debate.

Dealing with constitutional reform Mr. Butler said that the Constituent Assembly was in fact quite unrepresentative at present and, therefore, any reports one heard about ambitions for an Indian Republic and any other matter must be taken not to be representative of those who were absent from the Assembly itself.

FEDERAL COURT ISSUE

The British Government statement of December 6 had not laid down the time limit by which the Constituent Assembly should refer the fundamental point in dispute, namely voting by majority to the Federal Court, nor did it clearly say that reference must be made before the sections began to function.

He believed that the Muslim community attached great importance to the answer Government gave to that point.

Secondly, the British Government statement was silent as to what the British Government would do if the Federal Court gave a decision on the fundamental point, which might be contrary to the interpretation and intention of the British Government.

It seemed an extraordinary procedure that when the Government had made the statement it had to go to the Federal Court to have it interpreted. It was as if Government came to the House of Commons with the King's speech and decided to send it to the High court to find out what they meant by what they had originally said.

While he attached importance to the Congress view that they wished subjects in dispute referred to the Federal Court, he thought the statement by the British Government ought to bear the interpretation which the British Government said it bore.

Mr. Buttler said that no section of Sir Stafford Cripps' speech had been less convincing and more reprehensible than his skating over the manner in which Scheduled Caste representation had been introduced into the Assembly

He had never been able to understand the facile acceptance by the Labour movement of the position in which the interests of poorest and most under-privileged section in India had been neglected and sold to long-time oppressors and he was astonished that the Prime Minister had been able to lend himself to this bargain. Government ought never to have accepted this position.

Mr. Alexander (intervening):— Does Mr. Butler realise that in the Provincial elections there was a very large proportion of independent Scheduled Caste candidates elected apart from other two categories he mentions and secondly, that we had to act in the way we did to deal with an urgent situation.

Mr. Alexander continued: "Franchise is not merely the Poona Pact, but what the Government of 1935 put in the 1935 Act.

"Thirdly, would he suggest that we should go into an entirely new basis of new franchise and India-wide compilation of new register and put off for a long time a possible new settlement.

"Shall we not face those facts now?

"Mr. Butler: The first point about independent members is certainly correct. From all opinion I have been able to gather in investigating this point, there is no doubt that the Scheduled Castes have been so terrorised by Congress discipline that many of them have decided to stand as independents rather than take the label of the Congress.

Mr. Butler said that he did not think it right that the Scheduled Castes should be represented in the Assembly by representatives of Congress.

Government were reposing most of their confidence for obtaining justice for the minorities on the Advisory Committee and he asked if the Committee's decisions about minorities would be embodied in the constitution.

INDIAN STATES

One had grave anxieties about the future of Indian States. He did not think that the House had addressed itself to the full implications of the renunciation of the doctrine of Paramountcy, nor fragmentation of Indian States, which would result. If a spirit of compromise and give and take was absent in India, the Government would be faced with a very serious situation but he trusted that if there was a breakdown, the Government would give a further lead. If a new initiative proved necessary, it would have to be towards simplification of the scheme and a clearer acknowledgment of British responsibilities in the period before a successful issue of the negotiations had still a chance of orderly solution. But it depended upon how determined the Government was and would be and how clearly they saw the dangers of the situation. "We cannot, at the moment, shuffle off our obligations. They remain and upon their adequate discharge, depends the future happiness of the Indian people," Mr. Butler concluded.

Alexander's Reply

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister-Designate of Defence, replying to the debate, said it was taking place in the most crucial hour in the history of India and its people, as well as the British Commonwealth.

He asked responsible leaders of all parties in India to take note that the great majority of the speakers in the debate desired nothing more than that India should achieve her freedom on the basis of the good-will and co-operation of all concerned.

The action which the Government had pursued throughout its period of office, said Mr. Alexander, had in view the implementation of the pledges given by the previous Governments to the Indian people. Its action had obtained the support of a majority of members of all the parties in the House and had been subjected to no really substantial criticism in this country.

It had received the approbation of all well-informed opinion throughout the world and had proved the goodwill of the British Parliament and the people towards India and her population.

Therefore, he made no complaints when Mr. Churchill emphasised the Government's responsibility for the action it had taken—action, of which it had no reason to be ashamed—but he rejected Mr. Churchill's assertion that it had not been the national policy or that British policy had not been endorsed substantially by the British people.

REPUDIATES CHURCHILL'S SUGGESTION

Mr. Churchill had suggested, said Mr. Alexander, that the British Government was responsible for the powerful impulse given to a great many tendencies dominant in the Indian situation today.

"I would like to see exactly what he meant to convey by that phrase," commented Mr. Alexander.

"If he says it is the action of the Government which give impulse to all these hatreds or quarrels, then I repudiate these tendencies as false."

He added that he would point to the position which already existed at the end of the war, which might have produced more serious results, but for the Cabinet Mission to India.

"Mr. Churchill cannot fail but know the resentment in this House yesterday at his unfair attack on Sir Stafford Cripps", said Mr. Alexander, adding that Sir Stafford Cripps had never spared himself in his efforts to promote co-operation and goodwill on both sides in India.

Mr. Alexander said that he wanted to be fair to Mr. Churchill and, therefore, supported him in his appeal to the leaders of the Indian parties to abstain from propeganda and invective which might bring about disorders in India.

He also supported Mr. Churchill in his hope that agreement and co-operation could still be reached between the Indian communities and parties. That was what Government had laboured for and would still labour to secure, but the prime responsibility for assisting the Indian people to come to a settlement rested with Government.

Mr. Alexander said that in the two-days' debate there had not been put forward a constructive alternative to Government's policy.

Turning to Mr. Churchill's charge that Government had committed a cardinal error by inviting the Congress Party after having made other efforts to nominate members of the Interim Government, Mr. Alexander said that he was deeply shocked to hear Mr. Churchill say that action had precipitated a series of massacres over wide regions. It was difficult to place any other construction on that "irresponsible statement" than that it was his intention to place the blame for those terrible fratricidal disorders on the Government and the Viceroy.

It was most improper to make such a charge if he knew, as he must have done that a commission of inquiry presided over by the Chief Justice of India was investigating the cause of riots. He added that he repudiated Mr. Churchill's charge.

FUTURE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Replying to Mr. Churchill's question whether it was the Government's policy for the Depressed Classes to be treated as a separate political entity, Mr. Alexander said, that in the Act of 1935 the Depressed Classes were treated as a separate political entity and

whether or not any separation of that kind should be given to them in the new Assembly was a matter for the Constituent Assembly.

The Government, he declared, did not consider it desirable or in the interests of the Depressed Classes that they should attempt to influence the Assembly in that matter. Their view was that provisions in the Constitution were the right methods for providing safeguards over the rights of minority elements.

He reminded the House of what the Cabinet Mission said, namely, that when the Constituent Assembly completed their labours, the British Government would recommend to Parliament to take necessary action to enable the new Constitution to come into operation, subject to two matters. One of them was adequate provision for the protection of minorities. Both the major parties had declared their intention of making proper provision for protection in the Constitution and the Government saw no reason to doubt that the Constituent Assembly would do so.

Mr. Butler, intervening, asked if Mr. Alexander could give no further assurance and reply to the question he put about the Constituent Assembly's powers and possibility of altering the Constitution.

Mr. Alexander: I think we have provided the broad heads of what we thought would make a good constitution if agreed by a Constituent Assembly properly elected. Apart from that we are going on with the policy of the Indian people making the Constitution for India. I do not think it would be right to take the line suggested except to make it perfectly clear that we regard adequate protection for minorities as essential and that position will have to be taken into account when we come to our final recommendations to Parliament.

Mr. Alexander added: "I draw again attention to our statement of December 6, especially the last paragraph, which Mr. Churchill quoted yesterday and which has been referred to by more than one speaker. At this juncture surely all our efforts, speeches and contacts ought to be used to secure the participation of the Muslim League representatives in the Constituent Assembly. I trust that in spite of some of the controversial questions between Mr. Churchill and ourselves, he will give his support to our efforts in that direction.

BATTLE OVER PAKISTAN

Mr. Alexander then criticised Earl Winterton (Conservative) for his statement yesterday about the final and irrevocable rupture between the Congress and the Muslim League.

Earl Winterton: I say now that I base that statement on information which has reached me from the highest quarters. I believe there is no chance of a permanent agreement between the two parties as long as the Congress refuses to accept the view which Mr. Jinnah put forward on the main question of Pakistan.

Mr. Alexander: At the very moment when we are trying to bring our last efforts to get the two sides to co-operate he said yesterday that it is a final, irrevocable rupture and he today quotes some mysterious highest authority upon which he bases his claim. I think it is nothing short of the disastrous for a statement of that kind to be made at this crucial hour.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ARMY

Mr. Alexander paid a tribute to the conduct of the Indian Army during the communal disturbances.

"I had the opportunity of visiting several of the units and of having real fraternisation with them during my recent visit to India and I agree that, not only are British officers in the Indian Army very proud of the great instrument they have trained and fashioned, but they are most anxious to be able to hand over to the new India of future that fine organisation unimpaired."

Mr. Churchill: Does he mean that he would hand over to a Hindu Raj Government, British officers in the Indian Army and would encourage that whole machine to take a united part in the service of one religion as against the other.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. Churchill must not anticipate by putting words in my mouth, which I have not used and am not going to use. I was giving the result of my own visit and expressing a view given to me by senior British Officers in the Indian Army, proud of their handiwork in fashioning this big organisation and who do not want to see it deteriorating in any way nor used against a Free India, but who are anxious to hand over the organisation they have fashioned, unimpaired to the Free India of the future.

Mr. Churchill: Are they to hand over themselves as well as the organisation they have prepared?

Mr. Alexander: I don't quite follow the actual purport of that question. I suppose that if the Indian Government of the future would like the services of British officers in connection with the Army, that Free Indian Government would be free to invite British officers to serve in the army of Free India. Why should they not?

Mr. Churchill: But are British officers in the great service which has been built up in India to be placed at the disposal of the Government or encouraged to place themselves at the disposal in order to enforce its will in internal matters upon the great minorities in India?

REFUSES TO ANSWER QUESTION NOW.

Mr. Alexander: I think the answer is that we are engaged at this moment in trying to secure a Government of Indian unity and certainly not a Government based entirely upon a majority of one community or the other. That is what we are bending our energies to and, therefore, I refuse to give an opinion now on Mr. Churchill's last question.

City Fathers Condemn Communal Disturbances

BOMBAY, Friday.

Condemning the outbreak of rioting, arson and murder during the past three months, the Municipal Corporation to-day, made an earnest appeal to leaders and citizens of all communities in the city to mobilize public opinion against these repeated outrages which paralyse normal life of the city and leave a trail of bitterness.

Moving a resolution to this effect, Mr. N. C. Bharucha said that it was an irony of fate that the Corporation agreed to consider the resolution today while notice of it was given by him in the first week of September Priority for it was demanded twice, he added, but both the times it was refused. "People will laugh at us that after 94 days, we are discussing the riots." He hoped that the House in future would act with expediency in discussing matters which were of prime importance for the maintenance of law and order in the city.

NEED FOR COMPENSATION

Expressing sympathy with families whose members have fallen innocent victims to the riots, Mr. Bharucha appealed to the Government of Bombay to pay due compensation to the dependants of those who had been killed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, supporting the resolution remarked that the riots were not due to any animosity between the two communities. He blamed the alien rule for the present state of affairs.

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

A second resolution of Mr. Bharucha questioning the legality of Curfew Orders in Bombay was simply skipped over by the Corporation. Mr. B. N. Maheshwari, moved an amendment that the House should proceed with the next item on the agenda. This was carried.

The resolution said: "Whereas it appears that neither the Police Commissioner nor the Chief Presidency Magistrate nor the Government of Bombay has any power of issuing Curfew Orders under Section 144 or any other law, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of taking counsel's opinion on the legality or otherwise of those so-called Curfew Orders and to report to the Corporation to enable it to make a suitable representation to the Government on this behalf."

"SIND OBSERVER" APPEAL SUCCEEDS

KARACHI, Dec. 13 (U.P.I.): A Special Bench of the Chief Court of Sind today decided the appeals preferred by the "Sind Observer" and the "Sansar Samachar" against the orders of the Government of Sind directing the former to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 and forfeiting the security deposit of Rs. 1,000 in respect of the latter.

The Court held that the demand of security from the "Sind Observer" was illegal and directed the Government of Sind to return the amount deposited by the paper. Similarly in respect of the "Sansar Samachar", the Government's order regarding forfeiture of the security was set aside.

Costs, their Lordships, however, decided, should be borne by the parties concerned.

"Free Press" Security Demand Cancelled

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the orders demanding securities from the publisher of the Free Press Journal, Bombay, and the keeper of the Journal Press, Bombay, respectively.

The notices demanding securities of Rs. 6,000 were issued on October 4, 1944, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society Ltd.

The first General Meeting of the Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society Ltd., will be held today (Saturday), at 3 p.m., in the office of the Society at 188, Medows Street, Fort, when the bylaws of the Society will finally be approved and Board of Directors and other office bearers for the year 1947 will be elected.

C.R.'s Son Passes Away

MADRAS, Dec. 12. (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Education Member, Government of India arrived in Madras this evening by air from Delhi in connection with the death of his son Dr. Ramaswamy, who had been ailing for some time and passed away this morning.

"C. R" FOR MADRAS.

MADRAS, Dec. 13. (A. P. I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Member for Education and Arts, Government of India, has provisionally programmed to leave Madras for Delhi on Monday.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

A "Goonda" walked into my office yesterday and had a cup of tea with me.

The name of this "Goonda" is Sushila Gokhale, a young woman of 25, prim, dapper, educated enough to have received the M.A. degree of the University of Bombay.

One year after this University gave her the degree of Master of Arts in a tricky subject like Economics, the Congress Government of Bombay, pledged to democracy, has externed her from Thana District under the "Goonda" Act.

It is becoming blatantly apparent day by day that the "Goonda" Act is being grossly misapplied.

It is quite apparent to anyone that we, the people of Bombay, could not possibly have given the Government these arbitrary powers so that citizens like Sushila Gokhale would have their civil liberties cut as drastically as in this case.

In this incident of an individual girl, who has been externed from a Section of this Province, very important principles are at stake. The freedom of the individual under a Congress Government has always been taken for granted, but if this sort of Government policy continues, the prestige of the Congress will be gradually but surely be undermined.

If the Government feels justified in acting as it has done, it would appear fitting for it to explain its action to the people so that the people can understand why it has acted in this odd manner.

It is not sufficiently known that from this whole province—for whatever reason—three people, including a woman—(by name Mr. and Mrs. Bhagvat and Mr. Brahme)—have been externed. Why?

We did not put a peoples Government into power for making "Goondas" of political workers.

There is no statement made by Government about this and I cannot help feeling that this absence of any statement on the question of the denial of civil liberties of individuals is a matter which will sooner or later act to the detriment of this Government and of the Congress in general.

Let's have some information about this.

THREE KNIFE-ATTACKS IN CITY ON FRIDAY

BOMBAY, Friday: A Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity at mid-night says: "One more knife-attack besides the two which occurred in the morning have been reported today (Friday).

The incident occurred in Dadar area and three arrests have been made in this connection. It is stated that the incident in the Dadar area was a case of mistaken identity.

"It is now reported that the knife-attack which was earlier said to have taken place in Byculla actually occurred in Dongri area, and nine persons have been arrested in this connection.

"Three minor cases, two of acid throwing and stone-throwing and one of looting have been reported from Nagpada, Dongri and Parel area."

An earlier Press Note said:—

Two knife-attacks have been reported from Byculla and Maharbouri areas since this morning.

One other case of stabbing which occurred in Maharbouri last night has also been reported.

Other incidents of last night which were reported later included a case of stone-throwing in which three persons were arrested in Dongri area, and a minor case of looting in the Lamington Road area.

Ill Luck Dogs This Diamond.....

The famous Hope Diamond, which was stolen from India three centuries ago and which is priced at present at rupees eighty lakhs, has claimed one more victim! Read all about this amazing hoodoo in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly".

"Wanted A Freer Press": Free from uncritical and unquestioning allegiances to leaders and parties! An old theme from a new angle.

"I shake hands with a Crusader". Believe it or not! (The warrior is lying peacefully in Dublin's St. Michan's Church.)

Prunella Stack continues her serial on women's health and beauty.

Apart from this special attractions, there are the usual features, photos and latest news. Reserve your copy of

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Weekly

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HAMARA SCREEN

Left: A scene from Uday Shankar's forthcoming film "Kalpana", showing Amala Devi and Shankar on left. Right: An interesting group photograph, taken at the Museum Theatre, Madras, after a performance of the London Ballet Company presented by Nat Dolsky under the auspices of E.N.S.A. The picture shows, standing, left to right: Amala Devi (Mrs. Shankar), Uday Shankar, Nat Dolsky and at extreme right, Ram Gopal.

Searchlight On All-India Film Conference

IV: The Black Market.

By "SARDI"

Candour compels the admission from anyone connected with the Indian film industry that, during the war years and ever since, it has been the thriving-ground for black marketeers. It is no secret that many producers brought raw films in the black market; that stars, directors and others demanded black market money mounting to higher sums than specified openly in their contracts; that, in short, this pernicious form of 'blackmail' flourished extensively in filmdom.

EMOTIONAL COLOURING

It required no moralist to declare that black marketing is an evil that needs checking. Therefore the fourth resolution, on the agenda of the A. I. F. C., attempting to ring the death-knell of this practice, was a welcome move.

However, the resolution was needlessly given an emotional colouring by some of the speakers, including Rai Bahadur Chunilal, declaring that they themselves had never indulged in the practice. Well and good. But a clear conscience does not necessarily need an articulate voice. No wonder then, that Producer Chandulal Shah was up in arms declaring that he would challenge ninety-nine point nine per cent of producers and stars to deny having either taken or given black money. The challenge was accepted by Producer Chunilal who seemed eager to assert that he had avoided the dirty business. Whereupon, once again thundered Producer Chandulal Shah: "Then you are the point one per cent I referred to."

"PIOUS RESOLUTION"

Whatever my opinion of the mediocre films turned out, mechanically, by the Ranjit 'factory', I could not help admiring the forthright honesty of its silver-haired owner, particularly when he openly confessed having both taken and paid black market rates! Bravo, Producer Shah! Now turn your honest eye on the Ranjit products and brand them with the same candour you employed at the A.I.F.C. Then my own esteem, and that of others, for your devastating frankness, will go up immeasurably. You called the resolution 'pious nonsense'—what do you think of Ranjit films—pious 'twat'?

The mirth-provoking incident certainly created a diversion amidst somewhat weighty discussions. The resolution was carried despite the two loudly dissenting voices of Producers Shah and Patil.

NO CREATURE OF FILMDOM

The question arises as to whether the black market in filmdom can be entirely wiped out. I venture to state that it can be curbed, but certainly not suppressed completely. The black market in filmdom is no creature merely of the industry, but rather of the abnormal times. It has grown in the film world parallel with its appearance in other walks of life. It can never disappear till the abnormal circumstances that have begotten it, also vanish.

BLAME THE TIMES

Inflation is one of the primary factors that contribute to the existence of the black market in filmdom or outside it. The little man in filmland, as in other spheres, lowly paid as ever, with his dearness allowance sadly out of proportion to the increased cost of living, can hardly be blamed if he accepts black market money to make ends meet. The real culprit is the employer who underpays the little man and turns the latter's drops of sweat, through labour, into gold dust to fill his own coffers. The capitalist, in the film industry as well as outside, who pays scant attention to the needs of his employees is the biggest black marketeer going—for does he not pocket part of the money which should really go to his under-paid employees? There is one difference however—this Big Boss indulges in legalised black marketing: Capitalism!

SUMMING UP

Why do highly paid stars and directors demand black market money. That again is simple: Apart from natural greed, actors and megaphone-wielders, like their luxuries. But luxuries, to-day, are more expensive than ever before; hence these well-paid persons demand more money. **In a nut-shell, the poor take black money to meet their basic needs, the wealthy, to be able to afford their luxuries.**

With the disappearance of inflation, the cultivation of a civic sense sadly lacking in us as a nation, and with a change in the present economic order, we may hope to see the Black Market vanish not only from filmdom but also from other walks of life.

Shankar's Brave New World

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

I have often bewailed the lack of originality of our producers and directors who belabour their films with hackneyed themes and stereotyped treatment. It seems to have been left to a new-comer in filmdom—none other than UDAY SHANKAR—to breathe new life into the dry bones of the industry.

ACTION, NOT WORDS

In his KALPANA, which will be ready for release in about a couple of months, Shankar has refrained from encumbering the script of which he is the author, with too much dialogue. **As director, he has striven to get his cast to express feeling and emotion through the much-neglected medium of mime, thus proving that often action speaks louder than words.**

Symbolism is yet another aspect of film art which Shankar has attempted to explore fully. Thus, in a fanciful sequence called "The Dream of Rhythm", he has interpreted a musical composition by Shirali, through a number of dances representing the spirit of various musical instruments such as the 'sitar' the 'saroda' and the drum—somewhat after the fashion of Walt Disney's highly successful technique in "Fantasia."

ARTISTE'S UTOPIA

The absurdity of outmoded institutions in the social, educational, religious and economic fields, is the target for Shankar's satirical dart—more through action than words.

When "Kalpana", which is the Sanskrit for "conception" leaves the floor of the Gemini studios at Madras, it will present to this mundane, chaotic world an artiste's utopia containing, perhaps, the germs of the brave New World for which dreamers have yearned for so long.

SARDI.

CURRENT PHOTOPLAYS

Premiere Of Panihari

Yesterday saw the release of Asiatic Pictures' PANIHARI simultaneously at two cinemas: the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE and the KOHINOOR (Dadar).

With Shanta Apte and Surendra in the stellar roles, the picture is described by its makers as a delightful social from the pen of Pandit Indra who, along with Ram Murti and Vrijendra Gaur, has also contributed several lyrics set to music by Rane.

"Panihari" was directed by Gunjal.

Super

PRAKASH AVERAGE

A retrosgressive theme, presenting a 'purdah' woman in a superior light to her more modern sister, forms the basis of Prakash's GUNGHAT which is but of average merit. The adherent of the 'purdah' system loses her enlightened husband by tenaciously clinging to her old-fashioned ways.

Nirmala, Aroon and Trilok Kapoor head the cast of this film directed by Shantikumar.

Roxy

BOY AND GIRL

SAFAR, Filmistan's latest production, is based on the old formula of boy-meets-girl. After various episodes wherein the two keep on bumping into each other, they finally decide to settle down.

"Safar" contains the lyrics of Gopalsingh Nepali and the music of C. Ramchandra.

New West End

LAST OF THE RAJPUTS

Jayant Desai's MAHARANA PRATAP tells the story of Pratap Singh, the last of the Rajputs to offer resistance to the Moghul conquerors. Deserted by his own brother, the gallant ruler carried on his lone fight against the Moghuls. Helped by this same brother to escape in the moment of defeat, he lived to face his foe in the guise of a beggar.

Bipin Gupta plays the same role, while Ishwarlal and Khurshid are in the romantic lead. This photoplay was directed by Jayant Desai.

FORTHCOMING FILM

Ramesh Saigal, the author of "Deewar", has written the story of Vanmala's next picture, BEETE DIN now on the sets, and described as a psychological play. Motilal is playing the male lead.

The lyrics for this film have been composed by Habib Tamir, and the music by A. R. Dinkar Rao.

NOTE

Publicity agents are requested to keep this office informed of their pictures, if any, currently showing. In the absence of their sending any material, it is regretted that it will not be possible to give their films due notice. SARDI.

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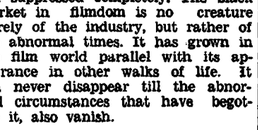

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BRITAIN'S NATIONAL HEALTH SCHEME

Majority Of Doctors Do Not Want To Take Part

LONDON, Dec. 13, (Reuter): A majority of British doctors do not want to take part in Britain's nationalised health service. This was revealed yesterday when the British Medical Association, to which doctors belong, announced the result of a ballot on the subject.

Doctors were asked whether they wished the Negotiating Committee of the Association to enter into discussion with the Health Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who is responsible for Britain's health services on terms on which they would serve in the national scheme.

Of the 58,000 doctors, 23,110 voted against negotiations and 18,972 were in favour.

Nevertheless, a number of doctors in favour of the State scheme mean that the service will be put into operation as soon as terms of payment for doctors are finally ratified.

HEALTH MINISTER HOPEFUL

The British Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, in a statement issued last night on the ballot, said that he hoped that before any final decision was taken on the recommendation "wiser counsels will have prevailed."

Mr. Bevan said that he could no longer postpone consultations which were necessary preliminary to setting up of an administrative machinery. He will, therefore, consult all the other interests which will be concerned in the national health service, the statement said.

'SCARCITY' IN DHARWAR DISTRICT TO END

BOMBAY, Friday: The orders declaring a state of scarcity in some parts of the Dharwar district are being cancelled.

The orders will cease to have effect in the Haveri and Ranebennur Talukas from December 16, 1946, while in the Dharwar, Hubli, Ron and Navalgund Talukas and the Nargund Peta the orders will cease to operate from February 1, 1947.

The payment of gratuitous relief will be discontinued from the dates of the cancellation of scarcity conditions after giving valedictory dole to all the recipients of gratuitous relief.

BR. TROOPS IN CLASH WITH ITALIANS

Allied Military Command Deplores Conduct

ROME, Dec. 13. (Reuter): The Allied Military Command in Italy yesterday "deplored" the conduct of British troops in Wednesday night clashes with Italians in Padua, according to the Italian news agency, Ansa.

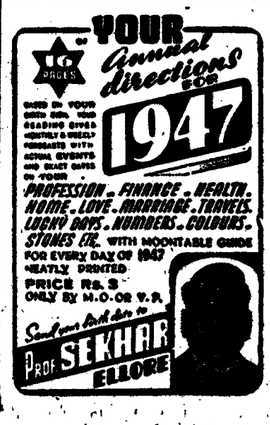
The Milan evening newspaper "Corrifre Limdardo" yesterday expressed "sorrow and indignation at the way Italians are treated by the Allies." "Crushed by jeeps, beaten up by drunken soldiers the Italians are treated like vile people upon whom all rights of conquest can be exercised," the paper declared.

MADRAS WILL GET ITS QUOTA OF SPINDLES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Thursday.

According to lobby reports the Government of India is not likely to disturb the quotas already granted to the Madras Textile Industry. In the larger interests of the province they do not accept the view that those quotas should be cancelled.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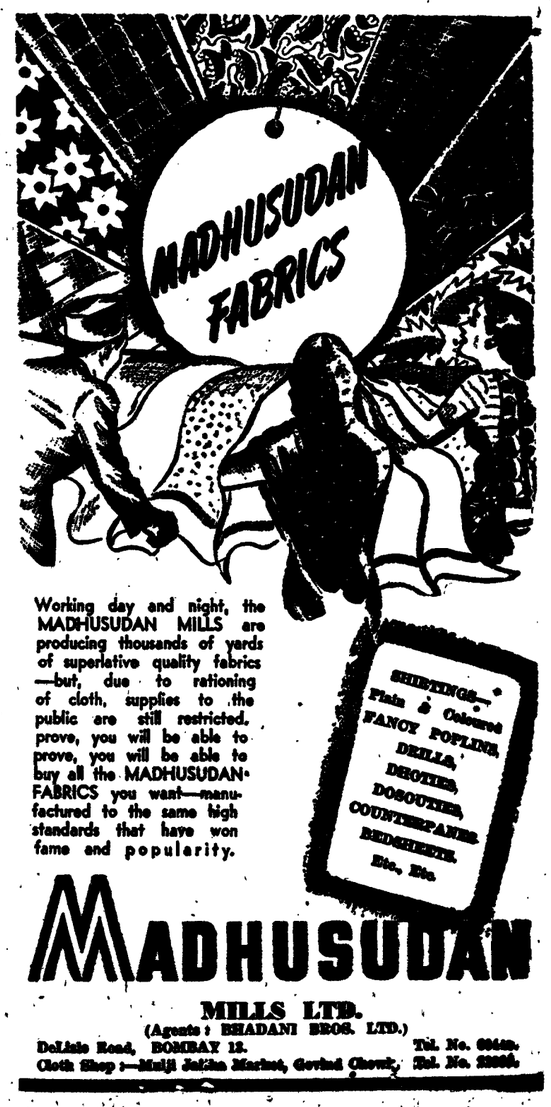

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JAWAHAR TAKES LID OFF LONDON TALKS

Congress Prepared To Fight If Necessity Arises

Resolution On Declaration Of Objectives In Constituent Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (A. P. I.): At a two-hour session this morning the Constituent Assembly began the debate on the resolution of Declaration of Objectives. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution in a speech which was stirring and emotional in parts and bitter in others. In the course of his speech he said, "We have gone through the valley of the shadow of death and, if necessity arises, we shall go through it again."

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon seconded the resolution. The House adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday to continue the debate.

Pandit Nehru moving the resolution on Declaration of Objectives said:

"This resolution is not a part of the constitution that we are going to draw up; and it must not be looked upon as such. This House has perfect freedom to draw up a constitution and when others join this House they will have perfect freedom too to fashion out that constitution. This resolution steers in between two extremes (of saying too much and too little) and lays down only certain fundamentals which I believe no group, no party and hardly any individual in India can dispute."

UNCHALLENGEABLE.

I wish to make it clear that so far as this resolution or declaration is concerned, it does not interfere in any way with any future work that this Constituent Assembly may do or with any future negotiations which it may undertake.

"Only in one sense, if you like, does it limit our work, if you call that a limitation. That is, we adhere to certain fundamental propositions which are laid down in this declaration and those fundamenal propositions, I do submit, are not controversial in any real sense of the word. Nobody challenges them in India, nobody ought to challenge them. If anybody does challenge them, we accept that challenge and we hold to our position. (Cheers).

WE SHALL MARCH ON.

Speaking with some bitterness about his recent visit to England and its outcome, Pandit Nehru said: "I was reluctant to go, for reasons that the House knows well, but I went because of a personal request from the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

I went and I met with courtesy everywhere, and yet at this psychological moment in India's history, when we wanted, when we hungered, for messages of cheer, friendship and cooperation from all over the world, and more specially from England, because of the past contact and conflict between us.

Unfortunately, I came back without any message of cheer and with a large measure of disappointment.

I hope that the new difficulties that have arisen—for new difficulties have arisen, as everyone knows because of recent statements made by the British Cabinet and others in authority there—I hope these will not come in our way and we shall yet succeed in going ahead with the co-operation of all of us here and those who have not come.

In moving the resolution for a free and Sovereign Indian Republic, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru speaking in Hindustani said: "We are on the threshold of a new era. This resolution is a message defining our intentions as to what we propose to do. This is a contract with the millions of Indians in particular and the people of the world in general. This is in the nature of an oath that we mean to keep."

Pandit Nehru said that the Constituent Assembly had been meeting for some days and had so far been concerned with details of procedure and other formal business. "We have been clearing the path that we propose to follow, and clearing the ground where we propose to erect the edifice of a constitution.

Before advancing we must know where we are going and what we intend building. In building we must note with care each brick that we use. But before that, we must have a plan of the structure that we wish to erect. We have had various plans for a free India in our minds, but now it seems necessary to place that plan in a formal and orderly manner before the people of India and of the world."

It was the aim of the resolution that he was placing before the House to fulfil that need, Pandit Nehru continued." You know that this Constituent Assembly is not what many of us would have wished it to be. It was born under special conditions and the British Government is also responsible for its birth. They have attached certain conditions to it. We accepted the plan after serious deliberation and we shall endeavour to remain within its limits.

You must not, however, ignore the source from which this Assembly derives its strength. Governments are not formed by statements. Governments are in fact the expression of the will of the people. We have met here today because of the support of the people who are behind us; we can only go so far as they will allow us to, and we must not forget these facts.

UNKINDEST CUT

Nevertheless, it has been a blow to me, it has hurt me, that just when we were going to strike ahead, obstructions were placed in our way, new limitations were mentioned which had not been mentioned previously, new methods of procedure were suggested.

Now I do not wish to challenge the 'bona fides' of any person, but I do wish to say this, that whatever the legal aspect of a thing might be there are moments when law is a feeble reed to rely upon, more especially when you have to deal with a nation which is full of the passion for freedom.

Most of us here during these past many years, for a generation or more, have taken part in the struggle for India's freedom. We have gone through the valley of the shadow of death and if necessity arises, we shall go through it again. (Cheers)

Through all this long period we have thought of the time when we shall have an opportunity not merely to struggle, not merely to destroy but to construct and create. And now that it appeared that the time was coming for constructive effort in a free India, we looked forward to it with joy and when fresh difficulties are placed in our way at such a moment it hurts and it shows that whatever the forces behind all this may be, people who are able and clever and very intelligent, somehow lack the imagination which should accompany great offices.

For, if you have to deal with any people you have to understand them imaginatively, emotionally and of course intellectually. And one of the unfortunate legacies of this past has been that there has been no imagination in the understanding of the Indian problem.

ADVICE UNWARRANTED

People have often indulged in and presumed to give us advice, not realising that India as she is constituted to-day wants no one's advice and no one's imposition (Hear Hear) and that the only way to influence India is through friendship, co-operation and goodwill. Any element of imposition, the slightest trace of patronage is resented and will be objected to (Cheers).

We have tried honestly enough in the last few months in spite of difficulties that have faced us to create an atmosphere of co-operation. We shall continue that endeavour, but I do very much fear that that atmosphere will be impaired if there is no sufficient response from others. Nevertheless because we are bent on high tasks, I do trust that we shall continue that endeavour, and I do hope that if we continue that, we shall succeed too.

CALL FOR CO-OPERATION

And we must continue that endeavour, even though in our opinion some countrymen of ours take a wrong path, for after all, we have to live together in this country, we have to work together and we have inevitably to co-operate, if not today, then tomorrow or the day after. Therefore, we have to avoid in the present anything which may create a new difficulty for the fashioning of that future which we are working for.

So far as our own countrymen are concerned, we must inevitably try our utmost to gain their co-operation in the largest measure. Co-operation, yes. But co-operation cannot, does not and will not mean giving up of the fundamental ideals on which we have stood and on which the nation should stand. (hear hear). Because that is not co-operation to achieve something, but a surrender of everything that has given meaning to our lives.

A WORD TO ENGLAND

Apart from that, as I said, we seek the co-operation of England, even at this stage, which is full of suspicion of each other. We feel that if that co-operation is denied, maybe, that will be injurious to India, certainly to some extent, but probably more so to England, and to some extent to the world at large. We live today in a period when having just come out of a mighty war, people talk vagely and wildly of new wars to come. At such a moment this new India is taking birth, renascent, vital, fearless. Perhaps it was a suitable moment for this new birth to take place out of the turmoil of the world. But we have to be clear-eyed at this moment—we who have the heavy task of Constitution-building. We have to think of the tremendous prospect of the present, and the greater prospect of the future and not get lost in seeking small gain for this group or that.

In this Constituent Assembly we are functioning on a world stage, and the eyes of the world are upon us, the eyes of our entire past are upon us, and though the future is still unborn, the future too looks at us. And so, I would beg of this House to consider the resolution in this mighty prospect of our past, of the turmoil of the present and of this great unborn future that awaies us. (loud cheers).

PRINCES AND REPUBLIC

Referring to Indian States Pandit Nehru said: Some people have pointed out to me that the mention of Republic in the resolution may somewhat displease the Rulers of Indian States. It is possible that this word may displease them. But I want to make it clear that personally I do not believe in the monarchical system anywhere and that in the world today monarchy is a fast disappearing institution. Nevertheless, it is not a question of my personal belief in this matter.

In regard to the States, our views have been for many years first of all, that the people of these States must share completely in the freedom to come. It is quite inconceivable to me that there must be different standards of or degrees of freedom as between the people in the States and the people outside the States. The States will be parts of the Union. That is a matter for this House to consider with representatives of the States and I hope in all matters relating to the States this House will deal with real representatives of the States. We are perfectly willing, I take it, to deal in such matters as appertain to them, with the Rulers or their representatives also, but finally when we make a Constitution for India, it must be through the representatives of the people of the States as of the rest of India who are present here, (cheers).

LET PEOPLE CHOOSE

While we may lay down or agree that the measure of freedom must be the same in the States as elsewhere, personally, I should like a measure of uniformity in regard to the apparatus and machinery of Government; nevertheless that is a point to be considered in co-operation and consultation with the States. I do not wish, I imagine this Constituent Assembly will not like, to impose anything upon the States against their will. If the people of a particular State desire to have a certain form of administration, even though it might be monarchical it is open to them to have it.

The House will remember that even in the British Commonwealth of Nations, today, Eire is a Republic and yet in many ways it is a member of the British Commonwealth. So it is a conceivable thing. What will happen I do not know. But there is no incongruity or impossibility about a certain different form of administration in the States, provided there is complete freedom and responsible Government there and the people really are in charge. If monarchical figureheads are approved of by the people of a particular State, whether I like it or not, I certainly would not like to interfere.

A DEDICATION

Pandit Nehru began by saying that the Assembly had to pass its Rules of Procedure to elect Committees and the like before it could proceed to its real work, embarking upon "high adventure of giving shape in the printed and written word to a nation's dream and aspiration." But even at this stage it was surely desirable that we should give some indication to ourselves, to those millions in this country who were looking up to us and the world at large, of what we aimed at, what we sought to achieve, wither we were going.

"It is with this purpose that I the House. It is something much more than a resolution; it is a declaration; it is a firm resolve; it is a pledge and an undertaking and

(Continued on Page 10)

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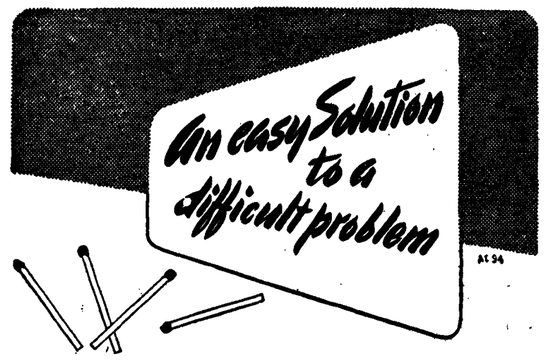

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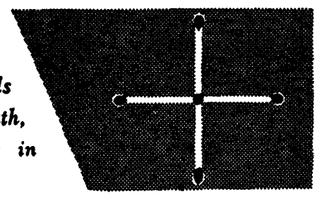
ANSWER: *Arrange the match sticks with their heads pointing North, South, East and West as in diagram.*



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JAWAHAR TAKES LID OFF LONDON TALKS

(Continued from Page 9.)

it is for all of us, I hope, a dedication.

I wish this House, if I may say so respectfully to consider this resolution not in a spirit of narrow legal wording, but to look at the spirit behind the resolution. Words are magic things often enough, but even the magic of words sometimes cannot convey the magic of the human spirit and of a nation's spirit. And so I cannot say that this resolution at all conveys the passion that lies in the hearts and the minds of the Indian people today.

"It seeks very feebly to tell the world what we have sought and dreamed of for so long and what we now hope to achieve in the near future. It is in that spirit that I venture to place this resolution before this House and it is in that spirit that I trust the House will receive it and ultimately pass it. May I also, with all respect, suggest to you and to the House that when the time comes for the passing of this resolution, that may not be done in the formal way of raising of hands but much more solemnly by all of us standing up and thus taking this pledge anew.

TO THOSE WHO ARE ABSENT

"The House knows that there are many absentees here; many members who have a right to come here have not come. We regret that because we should have liked to associate with ourselves as many representatives of as many different parts of India and as many different groups as possible. We have undertaken a tremendous task and we seek the co-operation of all people in that task because the future of India that we have envisaged is not a future confined to any group, religious, provincial or other, but it comprises all the four hundred million people of India and it is with deep regret that we find some benches empty, some colleagues who might have been here absent.

I do hope that they will come and this House in its future stages will have the benefit of the co-operation of all.

FUNCTION ABOVE PARTIES

"Meanwhile, there is a duty cast upon us and that is to bear the absentees in mind, to remember always that we are here not to function for one party or one group, but always to think of India as a whole, alway to think of the welfare of the four hundred millions that comprise India. We are all in our respective spheres party men belonging to this group or that and presumably we shall continue to act in our respective parties. Nevertheless, times come when we have to rise above party and think of the nation, think sometimes of even the world at large of which our nation is a great part. **And I think in the work of this Constituent Assembly the time has come when we should insofar as we are capable of it, rise above all our little selves and party disputes and think of the great problems before us in the widest, most tolerant and the most effective manner so that whatever we may produce will be worthy of India as a whole and the world shall recognise that we have functioned as we should have functioned in this high adventure.**

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

"There is another person who is absent here and who must be in the minds of many of us, as he is in my mind, as I stand here to-day, the greatest leader of our people, the father of our nation (cheers), who has been the architect of this Assembly and all that has gone before it and possibly of much that will follow. He is not here because in pursuit of his ideals he is ceaselessly working in a far corner of India, but I have no doubt that his spirit hovers over us and blesses our undertaking (more cheers).

"As I stand here, I feel the weight of all manner of things crowding around me. We are at the end of an era, and possibly very soon we shall embark on a new age. My mind goes back to the great past of India, to the five thousand years of India's history, to the very dawn of that history, which might be considered almost the dawn of human history, all this past exhilerates me and at the same time somewhat oppresses me. Am I worthy of that past? And then I think also of the future, the greater future I hope, and standing on this sword's edge of the present between this mighty past and the mightier future, I stumble a little and feel overwhelmed by this mighty task.

A STRANGE MOMENT

"We have come here at a strange moment in India's history. I do feel that there is some magic in this moment of transition from the old to the new, something of that magic that one sees when the night turns into day and even though the day may be a cloudy one, it is a day after all, and the clouds roll away and we can see the sun later on. And because of all this, I find a little difficulty in addressing this House and putting all my ideas before it and I feel also that in this long succession of thousands of years, I see the mighty figures that have come and gone and I see also that long succession of our colleagues and comrades who have laboured for the freedom of India and are no more."

AMERICA AND FRANCE

Referring to the large number of amendments which had been tabled, Pandit Nehru urged that the House should not lose itself in wordy quarrels and squabbles. Pandit Nehru went on: "Because this is a Constituent Assembly, I think also of the various Constituent Assemblies that have gone before, of what took place at the making of the great American Nation, when the fathers of that nation met and fashioned out a Constitution which has stood the test of these many years—more than a century and half—and of the great nation which has been built up on the basis of that Constitution. And my mind goes back to the mighty revolution which took place, also over 150 years ago, and to that Constituent Assembly that met in that gracious and lovely city of Paris which has fought so many battles for freedom and the difficulties that that Constituent Assembly had; how the King and other authorities came in its way and still it continued. The House will remember that when these difficulties came and even lodging and a place to meet were denied to that Constituent Assembly, they betook themselves to an open tennis court and met there and took the oath which is called the Oath of the Tennis Court.

DESPITE KINGS.....

"They continued to meet in spite of Kings and in spite of others and did not disperse till they had finished the great task they had undertaken.

I trust that it is in that solemn spirit that we too are met here and that we too, whether we meet in this Chamber or other chambers or in the fields or the market place, we shall go on meeting and continuing this work till we complete it. (Loud cheers).

And then the more recent revolution which gave rise to a new type of State, the revolution that took place in Russia and out of which has arisen the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—another mighty country which is playing a tremendous part in the world, and not only a mighty country but for us in India a neighbour country. And so our mind goes back to all these great examples and we seek to learn from their successes and to avoid their failures. Perhaps we may not be able to avoid all failures because some measure of failure is inherent in human effort. Nevertheless, we shall advance, I am certain, and in spite of obstruction and difficulty achieve and realise the dream that we have dreamt so long."

Referring to the expression "Independent Sovereign Republic" in the resolution, Pandit Nehru said, "I will not go into the argument about Monarchy and the rest but obviously we cannot produce a Monarchy for India out of nothing. It is not there. If it is to be an independent and sovereign state, we are not going to have external monarchies. It must inevitably be a Republic."

WHY NOT "DEMOCRATIC"?

Some friends had asked him why he had not put in the word "Democratic". His reply was, "It is conceivable, of course, that a Republic may not be Democratic but all our past is witness to the fact that we stand for Democratic institutions. Obviously we are aiming at Democracy and nothing less than Democracy. What form of Democracy, what shape it might take, is another matter. Democracies of the present day, many of them in Western Europe and elsewhere, have played a great part in the world's progress. Yet it may be doubtful if those Democracies may not have to extend their content, change their shape somewhat, before long, if they have to remain completely Democratic.

"We are not going just to copy, I hope, a certain Democratic procedure or institution of so-called Democratic countries; we may improve upon it. In any event, whatever system of Government we may establish here must fit in with the temper of our people and be acceptable to them. We stand for Democracy. It will be for this House to determine what shape we shall give to that Democracy—the fullest Democracy I hope. The House will notice that in this resolution, although we have not used the word Democratic—because we thought that it was obvious that a Republic contains that word and we did not want to use unnecessary and redundant words—we have done something much more than use the word. We have given the content of Democracy in this resolution, and not only the content of Democracy but the content, if I may say so, of economic Democracy.

SOCIALISM TOO!

"Others may take objection to this resolution on the ground that we have not said that it should be a Socialist Republic. I stand for Socialism and I hope India will stand for Socialism and that India will go towards the constitution of a Socialist State and I do believe that the whole world will have to go that way. The form of Socialism again is another matter for your consideration but the main thing is that in such a resolution, if in accordance with my own desire I do put in that we want a Socialist State, we put in something which may be agreeable to many and may not be agreeable to some and we wanted this resolution not to be controversial in regard to such matters. Therefore we have laid down not theoretical words and formulae but rather the content of the thing we desire."

FRIENDLY APPROACH TO ALL COUNTRIES

"We are going to make a constitution for India and it is obvious that what we are going to do in India will have a powerful effect on the rest of the world. Even today, on the verge of freedom as we are, India has begun to play an important part in world affairs. That part will grow and therefore it is right that the framers of our constitution should always bear this larger international aspect too in mind. We approach the world in a friendly way. We want to make friends with all countries. We want to make friends, in spite of the long history of conflict in the past with England also."

CAN'T WAIT FOR LEAGUE INDEFINITELY, SAYS TANDON

Seconding the resolution, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon said, "Today's session of the Constituent Assembly is an historical occasion. Such a meeting has been convened after much struggle and sacrifice on our part. It brings to our mind the assemblies held in ancient times in India under Asoka, when the Pandits met to discuss important affairs of the country. This Constituent Assembly will be remembered with those others which have met to frame the constitutions of other free nations. We have to live as part of the world and not in isolation."

DIVIDE & RULE POLICY STILL CONTINUES

Mr. Tandon had hoped that with the coming of the Labour Party in power, the British Government would reverse its previous policy of divide and rule but he was disappointed to see that some of the recent statements aimed only at creating a breach among the people of India.

He admitted that the Congress had come into the Assembly by accepting the Cabinet Mission proposals but wanted to point out that Constituent Assemblies, after meeting in one particular way, might decide to adopt an altogether different course.

FORTY AMENDMENTS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, said that 40 amendments had been received and that the time for the amendments was now passed.

He then adjourned the House till 3 p.m. on Monday.

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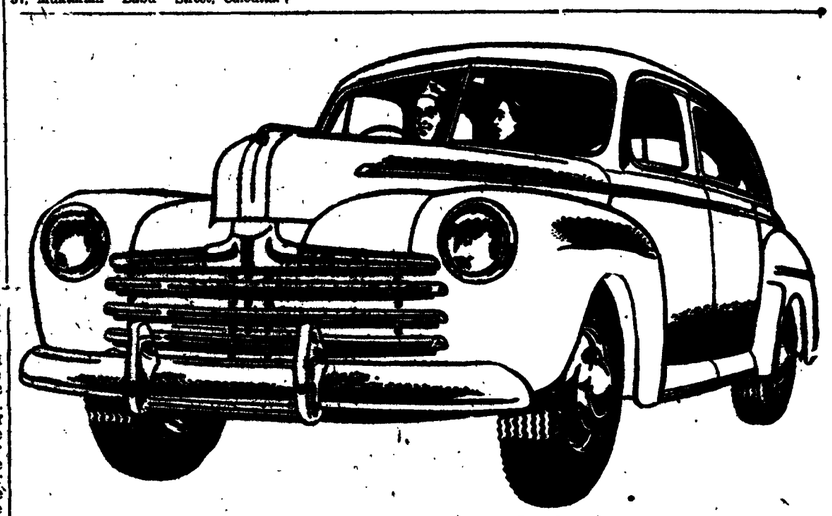

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Persistent Demand For Gold And Silver

BOMBAY, December 13.

The Share Bazar was dull and featureless today. Even usual jobbing business was very restricted and produced no important change to record. As pointed out before there remains utter absence of outside participation. Moreover today being week-end session there was very little fresh business. Thus we had a narrow market.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 2772/- and improved at Rs. 2775/- At this level there was scattered selling and Dfds. quietened at Rs 2767/- but rallied at Rs. 2770. Ordinary Shares were steady around Rs. 502/- Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 2632/- and after improving at Rs. 2640/- quietened at Rs. 2627/- Kohinoors opened at Rs. 875/- and steadied at Rs. 877/-

COTTON MILLS

Bombay Dyeing 2637/8 Century 1105 Nagpur 410 Swadeshi 707 New Great 558 Simplex 418 Kohinoor 877 Colaba 498 Gokak 364 Phoenix 1185 Mysore 330 Indian, Bleaching 198 Swan 438 Finley 377 Morarji 846/4 Indore 722/8.

STEEL.

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) X D 2771/4.

Tata Steel Ord 502

ELECTRIC SHARES.

Tata Hydro 207/8 Andhra Valley 1853

Tata Power 1945 Tram 126.

CEMENT.

Asso. Merger 230/8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 678/8 Alcock 586/4 Belapur 349/8 Shivrajpur 49 Steamer (Ord.) 735 Scindia 46/4 Premier Construction 294.

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE.)

Apollo 5/1/6 Elphinstone 101 India United (Ord.) 20 India United (Defd.) 4/5 India Manufacturing 4550 Kooria 341/4 Khatau 378/12 Dawn 1450 David 197/8 New City X. R. 263/12 Minerva 268/12 Bradbury 587/8 Bharuch (Defd.) 8/4 Bharat 65 Madhavji 24/12 Model 272/8 Laxmi 1897/8 Vishnu 667/8 Western 4800 Standard 600 Sholapur 8200 Sassoon Cotton 25/12 Hindustan 4900 Meyer 256/4 Edward 726/4 Tata 120 Ahmedabad Advance 530 Sassoon Silk 109 New Union 27/4 Poddar 395 Madhusudan 515 Madhusudan R. 110. Srinivas 525. Raja Bahadur 145 Berar 500. Victoria 425

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH).

Ahmedabad 188/12 (New) 120 Surat (Old) 243/12 New Pre. 211/4 Karachi 240 Broach 13 Ajmer 15/2 Amalgamated 20/12, Jaigaon 14/12, Nagpur 58, Poona 260. Bombay Suburban 240. Bombay Suburban (New) 160

BANK SHARES.

Reserve 150 Imperial 2705 P. P. 668/12 Central 121 Indian 240 Union 14 Baroda 181/4 Habib 198 International 45 A. B. C. 40 Dena Bank 70 United Commercial 120 Jaipur 80 Bikaner 33 Hindustan Com. 61/8 National Savings (fully paid) 82 (Partly paid) 54/8. Mysore 505. Exchange (Ord.) X R 72 Eastern 106 Bombay Provincial 82

INSURANCE

Oriental 7200 Empire 1075 New India 100/8 Jupiter 44 Vulcan 18/12 Indian Mercantile 68 Universal Fire 20 Vasant 26/4 British India General 28/4 Industrial Prudential 61/12 Neptune 13/6 New Great 48 All-India General 49.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantij 680 C. P. 109 Pachora 95 Mandra Bhon 113.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma New 248/2 Burma Petrol 5/3/6 Tata Oil X. R. 99 Mackenzie 197/8 Port Canning 105 Kemp 550 Zandu Pharmacy 202. Indian Radio (Ord) 377/4 Indian Radio B 375 Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 126/8 Wimco 482/8 Tata Chemical 17/10 Dharamsey Chemical 43/8 Mukund Iron 15/10 Dena Trust 25 Alembic 397/8 Supreme India 228, (New) 180, Jamwire 141/8. Bombay Uganda 85. Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8, India Cement 42, Walchand Nagar Industries X D 457/8 United Motor 66 A. C. C. New 109 Baroda Glass 10/14.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 255 Tata Steel (2nd Pref.) 180/8 Tram 58/8 Andhra Valley 1550 Tata Power 1597/8 Hydro 145/10 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 787/8 Swadeshi 165 Vishnu 805 Laxmi 312/8. New Great 268/12, Poddar 116 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 232/8 Bradbury 553/12 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12 (2nd Pref.) 137 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 143 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 19/12 Supreme 120 Baroda Glass 11/12.

OUTSIDE SHARES.

Indian Iron Steel 46/14 Bengal Steel 38/12 Indian Copper 4/12 B. I. C. 11/6 Burma Corporation 6 New Victoria 8/8 New Victoria Preference 9/4 Raja Preference 53 Phalton 152 Gold Monor 450 New Kaiser Hind 510 Sajjan Mill 400 Osmanshahi 430 Ajamshahi 435 Air Service X R 22 Birla Motor 10/14 Marshal 11.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

Tata Ordinary 502; Tata Deferred 2771 4; Indian Iron 46 14; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 38/14; Bombay Dyeing 2647/8; Central India 410; Century 1105; Gokak 363/12; Kohinoor 876/14; Simplex 418; Andhra Valley 1850; Tata Hydro 207/8; Tata Power 1945; Associated Cement 230/8; Belapur 349/6; Bombay Burma (Old) 678/12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948/52	101-0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	101-0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	99-8
3 p.c. 1949/52	102-14
3 p.c. 1951/54	103-13
3 p.c. 1953/55	103-12
3 p.c. 1957 V.L.	103-7
3 p.c. 1959/61	103-8
3 p.c. 1963/65	103-8
3 p.c. 1966/68	103-8
3 p.c. 1970/75	103-8
3 p.c. 1986 New	103-5
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	101-12
4 p.c. 1960/70	116-2
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	117-12
4 p.c. Karachi Muni	114-0
4 p.c. B.P.T.	116-0
4 p.c. M. Debent	117-0
5 p.c. M. Debent	122-0
6 p.c. M. Debent	128-0
6 p.c. B.P.T.	128-0

GOLD & SILVER

As anticipated the Bullion market ruled firm on increased buying and short covering. The change in the forward contract will not allow any extensive short selling as the buyer has a right to buy on the account of defaulting sellers. Ready silver is quoted at a premium of Rs. 6/8 and no tenders are likely to be issued against Posh delivery. This means shorts will have to cover before the maturity of the contract.

Forward silver opened to-day at Rs. 137/8 and advanced at Rs. 139 on general buying and reacted at Rs. 138 on realising. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 144/8, Forward Gold opened at Rs. 96 and improved at Rs. 96/12 and steadied at Rs. 96/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 101/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 66/4.

There was renewed active buying which pushed up forward Silver at Rs. 139/8 and steadied at Rs. 139/4 while Gold after advancing at Rs. 97/4 steadied at Rs. 96/14.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	144	0	0
Posh Delivery	138	6	0
Ready Gold	101	8	0
Posh Delivery	96	8	0

NO INDIAN GOLD TO GREECE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13, (A. P. I.): Enquiries in authoritative circles regarding the consignment of gold valued approximately at Rs. one crore and a half shipped to Greece on Dec. 11 show that the shipment represents a transfer to Greece of British gold held in India and does not affect India's gold holdings.

BOMBAY COTTON

The Cotton Market opened today at Rs. 468/4 for January delivery but declined at Rs. 466/4 on moderate selling. At the decline professional operators supported the market and January rallied at Rs. 467/8.

Though the market is fluctuating within a narrow range for the last few days, everything depends upon Government policy and Bulls

COTTON LOOKS UP IN PRIVATE TRADING

BOMBAY, Friday.

After the close of the market professional operators were free buyers and January was quoted at Rs. 471/4.

are confidently expecting early announcement showing upward revision of ceiling price. If this proves correct there will be heavy short covering. Bears believe that the Government cannot change their policy every now and then and they think that any attempt to raise prices will force increase in cloth price. Anyway the market subject to violent fluctuations on either side. On Monday the market will close at 3 p. m. owing to general meeting.

Thereafter the market was steady and January was quoted at Rs. 469/-. Today being Jain Holiday the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I. C. C. Jan. 468-14-0
I. C. C. March 479-12-0
I. C. C. May 488-12-0
I. C. C. July 498-12-0
I. C. C. Sept. 506-4-0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	468-1/2	467	468-1/4
March	479-1/4	478	479-1/4
May	488-1/4	487	488-1/4
July	498-1/4	497	498-1/4
Sept	505-1/2	504-1/2	505-1/5

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1388 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

COTTON BALES GUTTED.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 12, (A. P. I.): About 700 bales of cotton, estimated to be worth about Rs. 1,50,000, were burnt in a fire which broke out in a godown of a local bank in General Ganj early this morning.

PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market was quietly steady except speculative buying in castorseeds. Today castorseeds May opened firm at Rs. 114/4 and advanced at Rs. 114/8. At this level there appeared some realising and the market declined at Rs. 113/8 but again steadied at Rs. 114/2. Later on there was some selling and castorseeds declined at Rs. 113/7. The market expects that the government will fix groundnut price at Rs. 20/7, groundnut oil wholesale Rs. 13/8 and retail Rs. 14/2. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS:—

December/January	Rs.	20	11 0
January/March		20	5 0
Khandesh Ready		21	12 0
LINSEED:—			
Ready		25	10 0
February/March		23	4 0
TILSEEDS:—			
December/January		35	0 0
Ready		38	10 0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
December/February Navlakhi		24	4 0
Goa Delivery		25	10 0
Bombay Delivery		25	0 0
May Delivery		113	7 0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills		16	4 0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13

MILLS.

Apollo 5/1/6 5/2 5/1/6
Bharat 64/8 65
Bharucha (Defd.) 8/6 8/4
B. Dyeing 2630 35 22/8 40 25 30 27/8 37/8
Bradbury (Pref.) 553/12
C. India 410 11 9 10
Century 1105
E. Textiles 715 26/4
Elphinstone (Ord.) 100 101
Finlay 379 76 78 77 78 76 77
Gokak 362 65 64 66 63 65 64
I. U. (Defd.) 4/5 4/4/6 4/5
I. U. (Ord.) 20/2 19/15 20/1 20
Indore 761/4 67/8 65 72/8 68/12 72/3
Kohinoor 878 75 77 73 81 73 77 75 76 73 77
Laxmi Cotton 1900 1897/8
Madhusudan 515
Meyer 57 8 58/12 55 57/8 56/4
Model 270/8 71/4 70 72/8
Morarji 835 46/4
New City 261/4 63/12
New Great 562 64 56 52 58
Podar (Ord.) 378/12 95
Simplex 420 21 17 18/8 18 19/8 18 18/8 18
Swadeshi 706 3 3 6 4 7
Swan 436 38

BANKS.

Baroda 179 81 80 81 80 81/8
Central 118 20/8 20 21 20
Imperial (Old) 2700 5
Imperial (New) 660 68/12
India 234/8 40
Reserve 150
Union 14
U. Commercial 121/12 21 21/8 20

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 188/12
Andhra Valley 1847/8 50
B. Tramways (Ord.) 125 26 25/8 26/8 25/8 26
B. Tramways (Pref.) 58/8 66 58/8
Surat Electric 245 43/12
Hydro (Ord.) 208/8 7/8
Hydro (Pref.) 145/10
Power 1942/8 45

INSURANCE COS.

B. India 28/4
I. Mercantile 68
New India 99/12 101 100/8

STEAMER COS.

B. Steam 735
Scindhia 46/12 46/14 46/4 46/8 46/7 46/6 46/4.

STEEL COS.

B. Steel 38/12
I. Iron 46/14 47 46/14 47/2 46/14
Tata (Defd.) 2775 77/8 67/8 72/8 67/8 72/8 65 70 67/8 80 67/8 72/8 65 72/8 65 75 61/4 72/8 67/8 71/4
Tata (Ord.) 502 3 1 3/8 1 2/8 1/8 2/8 500/8 2
Tata (2nd Pref.) 181 80/8

MISCELLANEOUS COS.

Alcock 586/4
A. C. C. 230 30/4 30 30/8
Belapur 350 48 50/8 49/8
B. B. (Old) 687/8 83/12 85 78/12
B. B. (New) 248/2
B. B. Petrol 5/3 5/5 5/4 5/3/6
I. Bleaching 198 99
P. Consruction 296 98 96 97 94 95 94
Shivrajpur 48/8 49
Tata Chemicals 17/12 17/10
Tata Oil 99/4 99
Wimco 485 82/8
Kurla Mills 340 41/4
A. C. C. (New) 108 7/8 9

Irregular Price Movement In N.Y. Cotton Market

EARLY COVERING MEETS REALISING

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (U.P.A.): Less active trading and irregular prices featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices reacted sharply during the late trading after early firmness which marked the fifth consecutive day of rising prices. The reversal in securities and the beclouding industrial picture by the expected new wage demands plus the belief that the market has weakened technically prevented any follow through in the recent trade demand.

Hedge selling increased noticeably as March delivery neared the 32-cent line. Penetration of that point was believed to bring out heavier volume of southern offerings to obtain extra Christmas funds.

SHORT COVERING

Today's session opened eight to 52 higher. December again was the strongest on light covering before the position expires at noon on Friday. The outstanding contracts for December at the start of trading were reduced to 5,400 bales. December reached 32.52, the highest since November 2nd. After the opening, deferred positions tacked on additional gains of a small nature until March reached 31.93. The final spurt in commission house liquidation, hedging and local realising forced the list into the lowest levels for the day, with December closing 22 points higher and other deliveries six to 37 lower.

Wage demand fears stemmed from the CIO claiming that the industry can pay out in excess of five billion dollars in higher wages and still realize profits as high as those earned at the war peak. The announcement is believed to be an opening winter drive to secure a second round of wage increase.

NOVEMBER CONSUMPTION

The early upturns were assisted by the New York Cotton Exchange estimate that domestic consumption of all cotton in the United States in November would amount to 900,000 bales. While the amount is 31,000 bales under October, it was pointed out that there were fewer working days last month.

More significance is attached to the rise in the daily rate of mill use to 44,400 bales, the highest in any month since February 1943. Traders indicated that consumption in the first four months of the current season approximates 3,500,000 bales or about 563,000 bales ahead of the same period last season. If the current rate of mill use is maintained, the full season off-take would exceed 10,000,000 bales compared with 9,163,000 bales used last season. Nothing further was reported concerning recent export inquiries but price fixing by shippers again was apparent on all early recessions. It was understood that Czechoslovakia had postponed buying until later this week. Meanwhile, shippers are being asked to renew offers leaving them in force until the closing on Friday. French buyers are reported to be requesting the American Cotton Shippers Association for a revision of the terms of contract now in force to permit weighting at Lehavre where conditions now have improved. The Shippers Association is circularizing its members for their opinion on the suggested change which would apply only to new contracts.

Today's setback was regarded largely as a technical correction and longs are still confident that declines in offer opportunities would accumulate for an eventual rise to new highs.

NEW YORK COTTON

LONDON, Dec. 12.

December	32.22+22
January	31.94+22
March	31.61—14
March Highest	31.93+18
March Lowest	31.61—14
May	31.12—11
July	29.94—23
October	26.90—30
December	26.36—37
Middling Spot	32.71—14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

LONDON, Dec. 12

December	32.08—04
March	31.60—15
May	31.07—17
July	29.85—15
October	26.85—23
Middling Spot	31.85—10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

American Telephone and Telegraph 166-3/8 exdividend; American Holding Co., 32-3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 32-1/2; Chase National Bank 38-/8; Sinclair Oil 15-1/2; Firestone Tyre Co., 55-3/4; General Electric Co. 36-3/8; General Motors 53; Ingersol Rand 126-1/4; International Nickel 32-7/8; National City Bank of New York 43; New York Central Rail Road Co., 18-3/4; Socony Vacuum Corporation 14-1/8; Texas Corporation 59-3/4 Union Carbon and Carbide 82-1/2; U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co., 43-3/4; U. S. Steel Corporation Common 71-3/4; Western Union Telegraph 19-3/4.

NEW YORK SEED QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, (UPA): The following were closing prices of seeds in the New York Market today:

White pepper 50 to 61 cents per pound.

Black pepper 50 to 65 cents per pound.

Linseed oil 34.8 to 35 cents per pound.

Castorseed 250 to 285 dollars per long ton.

Cottonseed 85 to 100 dollars per ton.

Flaxseed dol. 7.50 per bushel.

Peanuts 18-1/2 cents to 19 cents per pound.

Parity Value Of Ceylon Rupee

COLOMBO, Dec. 13, (A. P. I.): The Financial Secretary of Ceylon, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, announced today that the parity value of Ceylon Rupee will remain unchanged namely, one Ceylon Rupee will continue to be equivalent to one Indian Rupee or eighteen pence.

ROUTINE ACTIVITY ON WORTH STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, (U.P.A.): Routine activity featured today's session of the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market. Producers reported sustained broadscale demand for standard constructions, but supplies remained small. The firmer price situation in burlap was coupled with unofficial reports that India's quotas on jute goods exports will be discontinued after January 1st.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Consols 2½ p.c.	£ 98
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961	£ 114-7/8
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952 and futher	£ 107-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£ 121-14
Victory Loan 4 p.c.	£ 123-5/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£11-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	
London reg.	£ 85-1/2
National Bank of India	£ 36-1/2

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

United States price of foreign silver 87 cents

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Dec. 12

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 87/- Dec./Jan. quoted.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Dec. 12.

London Silver spot & Forward 55-1/2d
London Gold bars fin per oz £ 8/12/

Up-country Mills		16	0 0
January Delivery		13	12 0
Linseed Oil		18	0 0
Castorseed Oil		15	12 0

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, Dec. 13.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185; Quilandy 195/205; Fibre Garbled 175; Ungarbled 160;; Cocoanuts Raw 185; Dry 205; Cocoanut Oil 585; Copra Office 450; Dilpasand 500; Madrasnottan 550; Goodgooda 500; Pepper Wynaad 617/8; Country 605; Dry Ginger Chernad 380; Ernad 375; Coffee Robusta 83; Timber Pali 55; Jungle Wood 30; Vellapine 45; Benteak 52; Teak 100; Mango 4/4; Teak 16; Rosewood 12/15.

LITTLE SILVER EXPORTS EXPECTED FROM HONG-KONG

HONG KONG, Dec. 13. (U.P.A.): Local dealers who have been hoarding Hong Kong as well as Chinese silver dollars for years are now selling silver due to the current high prices in Bombay, a reputable banking source told the United Press of America today.

The informant said that these quarters are also selling subsidiary coins, ornaments and silverware.

The fineness of the Hong Kong dollar is 90 per cent, Chinese dollar 89 per cent and subsidiary coins 70 per cent.

The source believes that no silver is being exported from London since London fineness is 99 per cent and Chinese silver is therefore cheaper.

RESTRICTIONS UNLIKELY.

The informant said that export restrictions from Hong Kong are unlikely since silver is not legal tender. He believes that local as well as interior stocks are eventually exhausted and little exports are expectable from this end.

The source also said that virtually all silver is being smuggled into Hong Kong and local authorities are not inclined to check this activity since it aids the colony's financial position.

Local dealers take the position that it is illegal to export silver from China out not illegal to import to Hong Kong. Consequently, any anti-smuggling work should be done by China.

There is no sign of any Russian silver imports, the source further said.

Meanwhile, the Imports and Exports Department stated that a large quantity of silver was exported last month, but none was imported, which serves to confirm the smuggling angle.

It is believed that most of the silver is arriving in small quantities via ship crews operating between Hong Kong, Macao, Canton and other South China ports.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION RISES 40 MILLION DOLLORS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, (U.P.A.): The Federal Reserve System today revealed that money in circulation rose 40 million dollars during the week ended December 10th to a record high of 28,946 million.

Gold reserves dropped 27 million dollars to a total of 20,450 million.

In the previous week gold stocks hit a new peak since February 28, 1945.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.

January	2.14 to 2.14
March	2.06-1/8 to 2.06-1/4
May	1.96-3/8 to 1.96-1/2
July	1.81-1/2 to 1.81-

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET STRONG

CHICAGO, Dec. 12, (U.P.A.): Strong wheat prices featured today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange on renewed mill buying against export flour sales and a sharp rise in the cash markets in the Northwest.

Government export allocations expected to be announced this week will include quotas only for January. The decision on quotas for the first quarter of the New Year is delayed, pending more information on requirements of foreign countries, especially China which is reported to be seeking much larger quantities of flour.

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals, Southern Circle, Bombay invites sealed tenders for the purchase and removal of the following stores:—

ONE HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATOR

It has a pressure of 1350 lbs. per sq. inch dia 11 in. stroke 12 ft. 3" cap. 8.35 c. ft. weighting 57.1 tons.

Location: It is lying in the premises of Messrs Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works, Bombay.

Superscribed Reference: Tender No. RCS/26025/PM-4

Last date due: By 4 p. m. on 27th December, 1946.

Offers should be sent to this office and should remain open for acceptance up to 27th January 1947. Delivery should be completed ex site within 30 days of receipt of acceptance of offer.

NO ASSISTANCE WILL BE OFFERED IN OBTAINING TRANSPORT FACILITIES. RAILWAY WAGONS ETC.

All further particulars may be secured from the office.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS

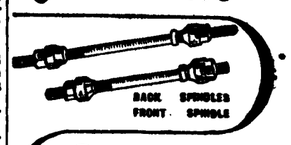
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)

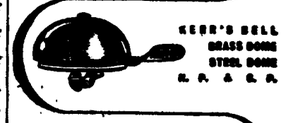
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

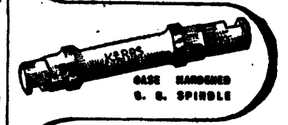
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

D/S 169

FOR ESSENTIAL CYCLE PARTS...







PEDAL AXLE	BELL SPRING
PEDAL CONE	BELL SCREW
HUB SPINDLE CONE	BRAKE SHOES
H. H. CUP	MUDGUARDS
H. H. PIN	CARRIER SPRING
OIL CAN	CRANK (LEFT)
PEDAL	GEAR CRANK

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ANY INDIAN OR FOREIGN BRANCH

let your dream come true

To be a Cleopatra or a Mumtaz bathing in the devotion of an Antony or a Shahjehan is a dream that you may have dreamed sometimes. With BASANT MALATI, you can at least have a vernal glory spread upon yourself.

Specially made to guard against the drying effects on skin. Ideal for pimples and blochy skin.

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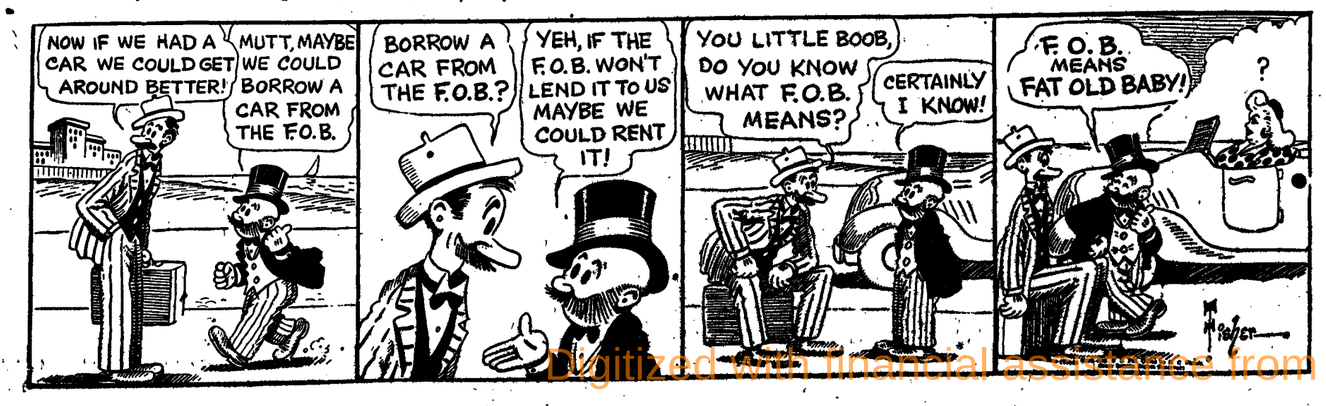
MUTT AND JEFF—This Being The Era Of Initials, Why Not?

By BUD FISHER


NOW IF WE HAD A CAR WE COULD GET AROUND BETTER!
MUTT, MAYBE WE COULD BORROW A CAR FROM THE F.O.B.
BORROW A CAR FROM THE F.O.B.?
YEH, IF THE F.O.B. WON'T LEND IT TO US MAYBE WE COULD RENT IT!
YOU LITTLE BOOB, DO YOU KNOW WHAT F.O.B. MEANS?
CERTAINLY I KNOW!
F.O.B. MEANS FAT OLD BABY!
?
Fisher

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MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Educated Hindu virgin-widow, Brahmin bachelor. aged thirty, monthly income four hundred. Apply Box No. 4239, "Bombay Chronicle."

For a young local Maharashtrian Brahmin Girl, educated Non-Matric but well accomplished and of good family, medium stature and complexion, height 5 feet, decent financial assets accommodation possible. Bride-groom must be a smart young Prathamvar, age about 30-32, healthy Brahmin of good culture, preferably, practising or employed Doctor, or employed Technical Graduate in Good position. Write Box No. 4254, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Educated virgin-widow, Brahmin bachelor aged thirty monthly income four hundred. Apply Box No. 4239. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Hindu girl (any subcaste) in marriage aged upto eighteen years, sound educated and respectable for a Punjabi bachelor aged 24 years. Dowry not essential. Write in details with photo to:—(S) Box No. 5533. Bombay 14. 4240.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Graduate in Engineering Good Prospects, good salary experience not necessary. Apply. Box No. 982, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately Persian Graduate for the Local High School. Apply to Dr. Sheth, Kalol, N. G. 1021

Wanted experienced Timekeepers, Godownkeepers and General Clerks. Apply New India Dyeing and Printing Works, Suryodaya Mill's compound, Tardeo, Bombay. 4215

Wanted—Regional Secretaries for Medical Missio. on Rs. 100/- p.m. Men with social habits preferred. —S. C. Chatterjee, B.Sc., 12, Russel Street. Calcutta. (4112A)

Wanted (i) One Asstt. Spinning Master and (ii) One Asstt. Engineer for the Moradabad Spg. & Wvg. Mills' night shift working. Pay about Rs. 200 each. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to Moradabad S. & W. Mills Co. Ltd., Moradabad. 1001

Wanted—Immediately a qualified Accountant for the Bombay Y.M C.A., on a salary of 120-10|1-150 plus Dearness Allowance. Apply to the General Secretary, 12, Wodehouse Road. (4192)

Wanted English and Hindustani knowing two smart girls to act as telepathy medium and assistants for a reputed Magician on reasonable terms. Must be prepared for occasional tour. Apply stating age and qualifications to Box No. 874. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Competent Salesmen for Import Office. Only experienced hands need apply to Box No 4201, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

Storekeeper experienced in Chemicals and Pharmaceutical seeks job. Write to Box No. 4148, "Bombay Chronicle."

Respectable Parsi youth desires to join European firm. Willing to accompany as Travelling Assistant also. Apply Box 4257, "Bombay Chronicle".

HOTELS AND HEALTH RESORTS

Enjoy Christmas and Weekends— Anandanivas Hotel, Juhu—Sea shore, lovely gardens, decently furnished family rooms with baths, delicious food, visit once before going to Matheran or Mahableshwar. (4224)

HOTELS (IN HILL STATION)

Deolali Grant Hotel Good Rooms available with Baths. Terms Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 3776

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Spur to Success thru Specialisation Institutes of India offer I.S.E.C. Home study Courses, for Recognised Examinations, in every branch of Engineering, Technology and commerce, compiled by India's ablest Professors and experienced executives, conversant with our present requirements. Secure Your Free Copy of "Guide to Successful Careers in the India of Tomorrow" (with a foreword by Sir M. Visvesvaraya) from Secretary, ISEC. Homestudy Courses, Post Box 1173|Y, Bombay, 1. (mention profession). (4234)

Institute of Foreign Languages only of its kind in India. From January 1st, morning, afternoon, evening classes, private tuition, Translation Bureau for: Chinese, Czech, French, German, Italian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish: Direct, conversational method. All professors teach only their mothertongue. Apply for prospectus and enrolment Box No. 4226, "Bombay Chronicle."

For First Year/Inter Commerce students Special Classes in Accountancy and Economics. Expert individual training. Ensure success. Alexandra Commercial College, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road. (720)

Homoeopathy. Easily learnt by Post. For Particulars See Grace Mission's Display Advt. on page 2, this issue. (197)

Learn Magic for pleasure and profit. Magic taught on scientific basis on moderate terms.. Prof. Panday (with X-ray eyes), Mulund, G.I.P. Rly. (874)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Surgeons with high qualifications such as F.R.C.S. and good experience in general Surgery.

PREFERENCE will be given to those possessing also experience in Orthopaedic surgery.

Pay will be fixed according to experience and qualifications in the scale from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. The selected candidate will be eligible for free unfurnished quarters or 10 per cent of the salary in lieu thereof and also temporary emergency allowances besides attractive profit-sharing bonus, leave, Provident Fund, etc., as admissible under the Company's Rules.

Private practice will be allowed only in the speciality without interference with hospital duties.

Applications stating full name, age, date of birth, qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and certificates should reach the Director, Medical and Health Departments, The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., Jamshedpur, on or before the 20th December, 1946. 996

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill a temporary post of Research Officer No. IV in the River Research Institute, Bengal. Pay:—An initial pay of Rs. 175/- (or Rs. 200/- if the candidate has at least three years' experience prior to his appointment to the post) in the scale of Rs. 175-25-200-20/2-300-50/2-500 (efficiency bar after 16th stage) per mensem. Age:—must not be over 30 years on 1st December, 1946. Qualifications:—A candidate must be an M. Sc. (1st class) in pure or applied Chemistry, preferably with experience in Soil or Sewage Chemistry. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5. 30th December, 1946.

1037

MEDICAL ADLETS.

Jeems Piles Specific—A wonderful but sure internal remedy for burning or bleeding piles and fistula. Recommended by eminent physicians. Unbeatable in checking, bleeding or haemorrhage. Stockists: Perry, Atlantic, Asiatic, Boml, Akbarali, Marshall, Beliram, Kedy, and all other chemists. Manufactured by Jeems Laboratories, P.O. Box 6554, Worli, Bombay. (4218)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Continental Universal Milling Machines complete with all Automatic drives. National India Engineering Co. Ltd., 7|10, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (4248)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

All important American British Magazines available International Book House Ltd., opp. Clock Tower, Bombay. Import X'mas concessions still available. Reader's Digest Rs. 9/-, Good House-Keeping Rs. 18/8/-. Also latest Scientific, Technical, Art publications write for latest classified catalogue; but do it quickly as time marches on. 852

Earn Rs. 6 daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (4247)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Special Agents, Organisers, Agents to sell remaining shares of a Dairy Farm on pay or commission or both. Post Box 11448, Calcutta 6. 934

Wanted Sole Distributors throughout the Province for Rubber Products, Tyres for Trolleys. Tricycles, Cycle Pedals, Grips, Hose, Heels, Soles, Surgical Tubings, Balloons, etc., Modern Rubber Mfg., Co., Tardeo, Bombay. (4235)

LOANS & MORTGAGE

Advertiser Desires to Finance Well-Established Progressive Genuine Lucrative, Safe Business upto Rs. 15,000|- State particulars Box No. 4199, "Bombay Chronicle."

LIVESTOCKS.

Let Bellemont Kennels Experts treat your sick dogs or write Seervai, Cosy Building, 72B, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 26, next to Gowalia Tank Parsi Fire Temple. (885)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Mahableshwar — Best — Freehold Houses—selling eight to twelve thousand. Write "Riponotel", Mahableshwar. (3942)

MECHANICAL TOYS

For your requirements in Mech. Toys, Action Toys, Pianos, Soap cases, etc. please send your Trade Enquiries to: Orion Industries. Chheharta (N.W.R.). (1033)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Unique and Standard Magical entertainments to suit all occasions. Please refer—Prof. Panday (with X-ray eyes) Mulund, G.I.P. (874)

Parties willing to represent us in Cinema Films should write to Post Box 4035, Bombay 7. (4251)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the permanent post of the Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust. The present pay of the post is Rs. 1,450 per month in the grade of 1,450-75-1,750 plus free unfurnished quarters plus 17-1/2 per cent war allowance or as may be sanctioned from time to time. Salary will be fixed by the Trustees according to qualifications of the selected candidate.

Candidate must be of Indian Domicile and should be over 40 years of age. He should hold the degree of B.Sc. (Engineering) or be an Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineers. A certificate of Competency issued under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (Board of Trade Certificate) or a Certificate of Competency under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 ("Colonial Certificate of Competency"), will be considered as an additional qualification.

Candidates should have long and varied practical experience of major Mechanical, Electrical and Marine Engineering Works, also maintenance and repairs of mechanical and electrical installations including pumping stations, workshops, dock machinery, quay cranes, and floating craft, such as, dredgers, tugs, launches, etc.

The selected candidate will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from the Chief Medical Officer, Bombay Port Trust, and will be, on 6 months' probation, after which, if satisfactory, he would be eligible for confirmation in the appointment. The post is subject to the usual leave and Provident Fund Rules for permanent employees of the Bombay Port Trust as amended from time to time.

Applications giving age and full particulars of qualifications together with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, must reach this office not later than 15th January, 1947, and should be addressed to the undersigned with the endorsement "APPOINTMENT OF MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT."

Any attempt to bring personal influence to bear upon the Members of the Board of Trustees will disqualify the candidate concerned.

F. M. SURVEYOR,
Chief Engineer.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 988

REQUIRED BY THE IRAQI STATE RAILWAYS FOR SERVICES IN IRAQ.

TWO DRAUGHTSMEN required for three years in the first instance for architectural work. Applicants should have had considerable experience in an Architect's office and be capable of preparing working drawings and possess a sound knowledge of building construction.

TWO DRAUGHTSMEN required for civil engineering work and should have had considerable experience in a Drawing Office and possess a sound knowledge of building construction, including the design of steelwork structures or alternatively have had experience in the Civil Engineering Drawing Office of a Railway and have a good knowledge of Permanent Way Layouts.

TWO PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS required for three years in the first instance. Applicants should have had considerable experience in the maintenance of open line on a recognised railway and also had experience in carrying out Permanent Way Renewals and construction of Yard Layouts.

The salary for the above two categories will be (between IDs. 30|000 to IDs. 40|000) per mensem plus high cost of living allowance now in force, according to qualifications and experience.

The appointments will be on the terms contained in C. F. 11-A Contract (copy of which can be seen at the Iraqi Consulate General in Bombay at 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill). Free passages on first engagement and at termination of services.

Written applications giving the following essential details should be sent to the Director General Iraqi State Railways, Baghdad-Iraq:—

1. Full Name.
2. Date and place of birth.
3. Nationality.
4. Educational Qualifications and past experience.
5. Name and Address of previous employers.

(1003)

THE PATIALA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Patiala State). (The Liability of the Members is Limited.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have resolved to declare an Interim Dividend for the Half-year ended 30th September, 1946, at the rate of Rs. 3/- per Share (Free of Income-Tax). The said Dividend will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company at Surajpur, Patiala State on and after Thursday, the 16th January, 1947 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Thursday, the 9th January, 1947.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 2nd January to THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1947, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Patiala Cement Co., Ltd.,
CEMENT AGENCIES LTD:
Managing Agents.
J. H. PATEL,
Managing Director.

2nd December, 1946. 1029

PUBLIC NOTICES

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 23 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, directs that between the hours of 5 p.m. and 9 p.m from the 16th to the 19th December, 1946 (both days inclusive),

(1) Cruickshank Road from its junction with Waudby Road to its junction with Dhobi Talao shall be CLOSED to South bound vehicular traffic; and

(2) Mahatma Gandhi Road from its junction with Waudby Road to its junction with Dhobi Talao shall be CLOSED to North bound vehicular traffic.

N. B.—Tram traffic shall be permitted both ways.

The Commissioner of Police further reserves under section 23 (4) of the said Act the following roads or portions thereof which will be closed to all vehicular traffic on the dates and timings mentioned against them.

NAME OF THE ROAD.	DATE.	TIMING.
1. New Road from its junction with Back Bay Swimming Bath to its junction with Marine Drive.	15-12-46	From 9-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.
2 Marine Drive from its junction with New Road to junction with Dinshaw Watcha Road.	16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Decr., 1946.	From 9-30 a.m to 9-00 p.m.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th Decr., 1946.

J. C. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

1032

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDER NOTICE NO. 18

TENDERS are invited on the prescribed form G. S. 203, obtainable from this office for the purchase of the following:—

Commodity.	Dohad.	Godhra	
1. Toordal oiled	300	350	Supply to be completed
2 Toordal plain.	300	—	before 31-12-46.
3 Uraddal.	1050	60	-do-
4 Moongdal.	300	200	-do-
5 Masoordal.	800	150	-do-
6 Urad whole.	40	5	-do-
7 Masoor whole.	25	20	-do-
8 Moth.	60	15	-do-
9 Chowli.	30	—	-do-
10 Val.	25	—	-do-
11 Groundnut oil.	600	300	-do-
12 Potatoes	500	100	In instalment as and when
13 Onions.	750	200	required.
14 Garlic.	10	15	-do-
15 Jagree.	1800	750	600 mds. at Dohad & 250 mds. at Godhra to be supplied before 20-12-46 and balance quantity on 31-12-46.
16 Vatana.	100	50	As per item 1st.
17 Barley	500	—	-do-

Tenders closing on 17-12-46 at 12.00 hours.

Tender forms and terms can be had from this office on application.

Date: 11-12-1946.

Asstt. Controller,
Grainshops, Dohad.
(1044)

TENDER NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES
Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

HANDLING EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CARGOES.

TENDERS are invited from experienced clearing agents possessing Customs Licence for handling Miscellaneous Government Cargoes like Steel Billets, Pipes, Tin ingots, Machine Tools, etc., at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi and other minor ports for the period beginning with 1st March, 1947 to 29th February, 1948. The work comprises imports and exports, both overseas and coastal, pertaining to the various branches of the Department of Industries & Supplies, Government of India, and such other Departments as entrust this work to the Department of Industries and Supplies.

2. Agents are required to be appointed at each of the four main ports, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras.

3. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for undertaking the work at one or more ports or at all the above ports.

4. Instruction to tenderers, giving further details of work and other terms and conditions governing clearance work and any other particulars that may be required can be had from the Director, Administration and Co-ordination, Directorate-General of Industries & Supplies, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, or from the Directors of Supplies, Industries & Supplies Department, Government of India, Calcutta and Bombay and Dy. Directors of Supplies, Industries & Supplies Department, Government of India, Karachi and Madras on application.

5. Quotations in tenderers own form should reach the Director of Administration and Co-ordination, Directorate-General of Industries & Supplies, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, in sealed cover superscribed "Quotations for handling exports and imports of Government cargoes" by 4 p.m. on 2nd January, 1947. Offers should remain open for acceptance until 28th February, 1947. 998

FOR SALE

1—Hopper Feeder,
1—Exhaust Opener.
1—Slubbing Machine,
1—Sliver Lap Machine,
1—Ribbon Lap Machine.
7—Combers,
2—Electrolyser Sets,
1—Humidification Pump,
1—Caustic Evaporator,
1—Derby Doubler.
1—Cup Winding Machine.
17—Hook Folders,
20—Jacquards,
2—75 H.P. Motors, 2200V (1-unused).
1—Steam Engine,
1—Coal Crusher,
2—Lines of Dust Trunks (11 each).
1—Yarn printing machine,
1—Mangle, AND totally new Platts Loom Parts and different types of spare parts (new as well as partly used) and surplus store articles.

Please refer for detailed list to:

SHREE RAM MILLS LTD.
FERGUSON RD., BOMBAY.

(1041)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male Muslim candidates to fill a permanent gazetted post of Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine and Estuarine). Pay—700-1200. A candidate with specially high qualifications may be given a higher pay. The selected candidate will be on probation for 2 years. Age—must not ordinarily be over 40 years on 1st December 1946. Qualifications—A candidate must possess an M.Sc. or Doctor's degree in Zoology of an Indian University or an Honours degree in Zoology or Fishery of a foreign University and must have made a special study of Marine and Estuarine fisheries: should have the necessary biological training to study the life histories of principal food fishes and to investigate fishery problems. Practical experience of fishing and trawling in Tropical waters is very desirable. Experience of refrigerated fish transport will be an additional qualification: must be of good physique, capable of extensive field work and free from organic defects or bodily infirmity. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 30th December, 1946.

(1038)

G. I. P. RAILWAY SPECIAL NOTICE.

AS A FACILITY for the racing public returning from Bombay to Poona, it has been arranged to extend 485 Down to Poona commencing from December 14, 1946 on Saturdays and Wednesdays subject to there being race meetings on these days. This train will run to the following timings:

	H. M.
Bombay	Dep. 19-50
Byculla	Arr. 20-00
	Dep. 20- 5
Dadar	Dep. 20-15
Kurla	Dep. 20-24
Thana	Dep. 20-40
Kalyan	Arr. 21-00
	Dep. 21-10
Karjat	Arr. 22-10
	Dep. 22-24
Lonavla	Arr. 23-13
	Dep. 23-20
Kirkee	Arr. 00-18
	Dep. 00-23
Poona	Arr. 00-35

1043

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchases of Waste (hard and soft) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. 5, mill and will be accepted upto 4 p. m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY the 17th December, 1946 in their registered office. Tender copies can be obtained from Cotton Department, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (1214)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from non-Muslim candidates to fill a permanent gazetted post of Assistant Director of Fisheries, Technology. PAY—The scale of pay is Rs. 700-50|2-900-75|2-1200 per mensem. The post is permanent and pensionable. A candidate with specially high qualifications may be given a higher initial pay within the scale. Preference will be given to a person who is a native of or domiciled in Bengal. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must possess a high degree in Chemistry, preferably D.Sc. or Ph.D. with research experience in Bio-Chemistry; must have experience in modern methods of processing such as smoking, salting, de-hydration, canning etc., and utilisation of fish wastes for preparation of fish-meal, fish manure, guano, fish oil, etc. Practical knowledge in the method of quick freezing and cold storage of fish will be treated as an additional qualification. The candidate should be conversant with the tropical conditions and the existing methods of curing fish; must possess high administrative qualities and practical experience in planning and working out fish technological schemes. Age—must not be over 40 years on 1st December, 1946. The age limit may be relaxed in favour of a person possessing special qualifications. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 30th December, 1946.

(1040)

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited before 25th December, 1946, for the purchase of used and leaking empty oil tins of 4 gallons capacity lying at the Government Grain Godowns at Delisle Road (Old Mathuradas Mills compound) The tins can be inspected at the abovementioned Godowns. The tenders should be delivered at the office of the Controller of Govt Grain Shops, 4th floor, New India Assurance Building, Bombay. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

CONTROLLER
of Govt. Grain Shops. Bombay

(966)

NATIONAL STUDIOS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of National Studios Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 60, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 28th December, 1946, at 3 P. M. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1946.
2. To consider the recommendation of the Directors to pay a dividend of Rs. 6% (tax free) on the preference share and Rs. 10% (less tax) on Ordinary Shares respectively of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and under article 104 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1946 to 4th January, 1947, (both days inclusive).

On behalf of Directors,
J. K. SARAF,
Chairman.

Bombay, Dt. 7-12-46. (1030)

NOTICE.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

APPLICATION has been received by the directors of this company to issue duplicate of the share certificate for 100 shares Nos. 1674001|100 of the Company standing in the name of Mr. Kanchanlal Maganlal Desai of Surat upon the statement that the original certificate has been destroyed. And notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificate is made to the said directors at the registered office of the Company situated at DeLisle Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay 11, they will then proceed to deal with such application for issue of duplicate of the share certificate.

J. S. DAWDA,
Secretary.

Bombay.
Dated, 14th Dec. 1946. (4253)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS LTD.

LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotmept Letter No. 14180, dated 22nd January, 1946 in respect of 34 New Share(s) numbered N. 1005335 to N. 1005368 of The Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the name(s) of Mr. DUNJISHAW MANECKJEE & MR. MINOCHER DHUNJISHAW MANECKJEE of Bangalore Camt. has been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned have applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificate(s) for the said Share(s).

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and|or having any claim to the said Share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at "Esplanade House", Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 14th day of Dec. 1946.
DHUNJISHAW MANECKJEE
MINOCHER DHUNJISHAW
MANECKJEE.

(1042)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill three temporary gazetted posts of Inspector of Statistics in the office of the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, for the present up to the 28th February 1947. The posts are likely to be retained further on the expiry of the term. Of the three posts, two are reserved for Muslims and one for a non-Muslim. PAY—Rs. 150 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 20|- per mensem, the usual dearness allowance and house allowances. Age—must not be less than 25 and more than 35 years on 1st December 1946. QUALIFICATIONS—A candidate must have a Master's degree of a recognised University in Mathematics, Statistics or Economics: must have practical experience of Statistical work must have a good physique and sound health. Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of or permanently domiciled in Bengal. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 6th January, 1947.

(1039)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED TIMINGS OF TRAINS.

WITH EFFECT from SUNDAY, December, 15th, No. 3 Down Frontier Mail and No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail will leave Bombay Central at 18.30 hours and 18.50 hours respectively. Arrival timings of these two trains at destination stations will remain unaltered. The timings of 4 Up Frontier Mail will also be accelerated and, though the departure time from Delhi will remain unaltered, the train will be timed to arrive Bombay Central at 11-30 hours.

(1034)

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT

1. Quotations returnable by 12 hours on 21-12-46, are invited on Railway's Tender form for supply of potatoes, superior quality, not less than 1½" diameter.

2. Quantity required is 3000 B. Mds., to be supplied in quantities as and when required by this Railway for the months of December, 1946, January, February and March, 1947.

3. Terms of delivery—Free at Bombay Central Grain Godown of this Railway.

4. Earnest Money of Rs. 2,000|- should be deposited with the Treasurer B. G. of this Railway and receipt sent along with the quotations to this office.

(1035)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 280 of 1940

EKNATH KESHAV NARVEKAR & Ors. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
NAMDEV KESHAV NARVEKAR & Ors. ..... Defendants

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the immovable property situate at Northbrook or Portuguese Street, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3861, Bhuleshwar Division, Bombay, will be sold by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay, in his Office at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 16th December, 1946, as advertised in:

"The Bombay Chronicle" on 16th November, 1946.
"The Lokmanya" on 30th November, 1946.
"The Bombay Samachar" on 23rd November, 1946 and
"The Property Market" November, 1946 issue.

Dated the 2nd day of December 1946.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.

1023

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MORAES ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Ltd., 326, Dadi Sheth Dadar Street, Fort, Bombay.